The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 92

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Orlando Cutler, one of the oldest residents of Cleveland, Ohio, died on Sunday morning, aged seventy-six.

—Twenty-two lives have been lost in the Canada Pacific Railway survey, and steps have been taken to raise a memorial.

—George A. Ahrens, junior partner of the firm of Sterling, Ahrens & Co. of Baltimore, committed suicide on Saturday morning.

—Armstrong & Co.'s lithographic establishment in Boston was damaged $75,000 by fire on Saturday morning; insurance $35,000.

—The ice and frost last Friday night will not affect the cotton crop near Memphis, as very little has been planted in that section.

—A strong movement is being made throughout Maine, since the withdrawal of Gov. Dingle, to bring out Gen. Veldon Conner for the next Republican candidate for Governor.

—A company of cavalry, under command of Captain Mix, arrived at Ft. Laramie on Sunday with the Harney's Peak miners. They had a hard trip, and report much snow and high water.

—The steamer Nova Scotian, for Baltimore, has a large importation of English short-horned cattle and other valuable breeds, consigned to Ben B. Groom, of Winchester, Kentucky.

—The Arlington Hotel, the largest and most complete in all departments, was opened at Hot Springs, Ark., on Friday. Travel to the Springs is more active than ever known before.

—James Root, formerly of Cleveland, died in Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, aged eighty-eight years. He was one of the oldest living graduates of Yale College, and a pioneer settler in Ohio.

—The warp is gradually giving out in all the mills at Lowell, Mass., and one after another is compelled to discharge its help. The agents say that in less than a week 3,000 operatives will be out of employment.

—Caroline Pell, *alias* Blanck, a young woman, was arrested at the Nassau Bank, New York, on Saturday, while attempting to have cashed a forged check of $14,000, purporting to have been drawn by Wendell, Mitchell & Co., of Springfield, Ohio.

—Three miners, Patterson Martin, Christopher Johnson and Patrick Morgan, were dug out of a snow slide in Cherokee Gulch, four miles from Georgetown, Colorado, on Saturday. They had been dead several days, and were found in their bed, indicating that the slide took place in the night.

—Anton Linburg, while drunk, fatally stabbed Andre Johnson in his sick-room at Collinsville, Conn., last Friday night. John Felton, who entered the room on hearing the disturbance, was stabbed four times, and died instantly. Felton's wife was dangerously stabbed. Linburg then killed himself.

—In the United States Court at Little Rock, Ark., Judge Dillon placed the Mississippi, Onachita & Red River and Pine Bluff & Chicot railroads in the hands of a receiver, who was selected by the Boston bond-holders. The same parties own the Ft. Smith railroad, and have recently completed an extension of twenty miles, leaving less than fifty to be built.

—At a meeting of ex-Confederate soldiers in Memphis on Saturday night, to arrange for decorating the graves of Confederates on the 22nd of May, a resolution was unanimously adopted asking ex-Federal soldiers to participate in the ceremonies. Among those present at the meeting were ex-President Jefferson Davis, ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, General S. Colton Greene, and General Gordon.

—A Montevideo letter of March 2nd reports the discovery of a conspiracy for the assassination of the President and his Ministers, and the arrest of many of the most influential members of the Conservative party, fifteen of whom, including several leading journalists, have been embarked in the national bark Puig for banishment to Havana, but who, it was generally thought, would go to the United States for an asylum.

—A Sioux City dispatch says Capt. Ferris brings news from Fort Randall that a squaw arrived at the Brule agency and stated that Indians had surrounded the miners in the Black Hills and endeavored to burn their stockade, but were unsuccessful. They killed and scalped one member, who was away from the stockade. While the fight was progressing Government troops arrived, rescued the party and took them from the Hills.

—A Madison (Wis.) dispatch says the three counterfeiters who were captured at Boscobel, on Friday, together with $5,000 of bogus money and a considerable amount of counterfeiting apparatus, were arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner on Saturday. They plead guilty, and were bound over for trial at the next term of the United States Court. Geo. Ellison was put under $15,000 bonds and Frank Brown and M. L. Robinson under bonds of $12,000 each. Robinson's wife was held in $5,000 as a witness. The proof of their guilt is so strong that the trial is a mere matter of form.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Lexington.—1775.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

I.

No maddening thirst for blood had they,
No battle-joy was theirs who set
Against the alien bayonet
Their homespun breasts in that old day.

II.

Their feet had trodden peaceful ways,
They loved not strife, they dreaded pain;
They saw not, what to us is plain,
That God would make man's wrath his praise.

III.

No seers were they, but simple men;
Its vast results the future hid;
The meaning of the work they did
Was strange and dark and doubtful then.

IV.

Swift as the summons came they left
The plow, mid-furrow standing still,
The half-ground corn-grist in the mill,
The spade in earth, the axe in cleft.

V.

They went where duty seemed to call;
They scarcely asked the reason why;
They only knew they could but die,
And death was not the worst of all.

VI.

Of man for man the sacrifice,
Unstained by blood, save theirs, they gave.
The flowers that blossomed from their grave
Have sown themselves beneath all skies.

VII.

Their death-shot shook the feudal tower,
And scattered slavery's chain as well;
On the sky's dome, as on a bell,
Its echo struck the world's great hour.

VIII.

That fateful echo is not dumb:
The nations, listening to its sound.
Wait, from a century's vantage-ground,
The holier triumphs yet to come,—

IV.

The bridal time of Law and Love,
The gladness of the world's release,
When, war-sick, at the feet of Peace,
The hawk shall nestle with the dove.

X.

The golden age of brotherhood,
Unknown to other rivalries
Than of mild humanities,
And gracious interchange of good.

When closer strand shall lean to strand,
Till meet, beneath saluting flags,
The eagle of our mountain crags,
The lion of our Mother-land.

STATE BREVITIES.

THE assessed value of property in Berks county is $29,078,856.

MESSRS. WISER & BROWN, of Greenville, sold their trotting horse "Captain," last week, to S. W. Wheelock, of Moline, Illinois, for the sum of $5,500.

Two test cases against the First National Bank of Connaautville, for bonds belonging to special depositors, taken at the time of the bank robbery in February of last year, are down for trial next week before the County Court.

ONE OF the most remarkable and astounding occurrences is the following, related by the Freeport *New Era*: On January 27th, 1875, a hog belonging to Mr. S. S. Armstrong, of Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, was lying near a straw stack in the field, on the day named above, and by some means the stack fell down, completely burying his hogship under the straw, and unable to get out. He remained under the straw for FIFTY-FOUR days, and is now living. Mr. Armstrong had given the hog up for lost, until they were taking away the straw a few days ago, when they discovered him.

FIRST EDITION.

THE MINERS' WAR.

The First Open Demonstration in the Wilkesbarre Region.

A PROCESSION OF 1,000 STRIKERS.

WILKESBARRE, April 17.—The first open demonstration by the miners of this section took place to-day. Early this afternoon a procession of 1,000 men from Sugar Notch, Warrior Run and Nanticoke, marched through the city. They were a motley and rough-looking crowd. Their officers were mounted, and the commander was dressed in the uniform worn by the militia of the State. They had a drum corps, two brass bands, and carried the stars and stripes and a large number of banners.

The following were

Some of the Mottoes.

"If union is strength, Sugar Notch is a Samson;" "Our cause is just, and we will win; while we've a crust we'll not give in;" "Traitors should be branded with the mark of Cain;" "Bribers and betrayers are useless; our Union is noble and strong;" "No surrender till hell freezes over, and then we'll crawl out under the ice." Two men carried

A Miniature Scaffold,

with an effigy in a miner's garb, bearing the inscription "A model betrayer and blackguard." One banner had a representation of a man being shot from behind, and above were the words "A traiter's doom." The procession was not halted in the city, and no riotous conduct was manifested. The demonstration was for the purpose of intimidating such as are tired of the strike and want to go to work.

The Troops to Remain at Hazleton.

HARRISBURG, April 18.—The Sheriff of Luzerne county, after a conference with the Governor, has decided it inexpedient to withdraw the troops from Hazleton and vicinity. The Governor concurs.

A FLOOD.

Sixteen Bridges on the Union Pacific Railroad Swept Away.

OMAHA, NEB., April 17.—Official reports from the scene of the flood on the Union Pacific Railroad state that last night Superintendent Earle walked through from the west to Green river station. Sixteen bridges are gone west of there and the road washed badly. The water rose three feet yesterday, and is still rising rapidly.

Later.

The river here has fallen ten inches in the last twenty-four hours. It is still impossible to tell to what extent the road bed on the Union Pacific is damaged. The district is about 175 miles in length, but it is only at occasional places where any damage is done. The water has receded some today. West bound passengers lying at Rock Springs have been transferred to Green river by wagons, and East bound passengers *vice versa*. The railroad company are caring for them as kindly as the circumstances will admit. There are about eight hundred emigrants and three hundred passengers lying here, waiting for the removal of the blockade. The company are also caring for emigrants here at their own expense. As soon as the water recedes so that it can be done they will put on a line of stages and transfer passengers and mails over the break.

SALT LAKE, April 17.—The flood in the valley of Bitter Creek, Wy., is still reported on the increase. Three Union Pacific bridges are now reported gone, as also the road bed in many places, and that nothing can be done towards repairs till the water falls. This trouble extends for a distance of about ten miles. Four teams came from Rock Springs to Green river station to-day, having been chartered by some passengers to bring them over the hills. A freight train was expected to leave Ogden to-day, but was discontinned on account of another washout reported this side of Green River. All the mountain streams are rising on account of the rapidly melting snow, and there will probably be difficulties from this cause at other points soon. There can be no time fixed for trains to commence running again, as that will depend on the weather, which is now quite warm, and there being an unusual amount of snow, the damage to the track will probably increase rather than diminish for the next week or ten days.

ST. LOUIS.

Improvement of the South Pass at the Mouth of the Mississippi River—A Large Contract Taken by Col. James Andrews, of Allegheny City, Pa.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Capt. Jas. B. Eads closed a contract to-day with Col. James Andrews, of Allegheny City, Pa., for the construction of three hundred and fifty thousand cubic yards of facine work and one hundred thousand cubic yards of stonework at the South Pass, together with a large amount of timber work, piles, &c., constituting the necessary jetties and dikes for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river. Col. Andrews is to furnish his own outfit for this work, and put in place sixty thousand cubic yards of facines, piles, &c., before requiring any pay. His contract will embrace the construction of work sufficient to insure twenty-six feet depth of water, and will amount to two million and a half dollars. When this is accepted other provision will be made to secure the thirty feet of water required by Capt. Eads' contract with the Government.

Col. Andrews built the masonry work of the bridge at this city, and constructed the tunnel extending therefrom to the Union Depot grounds. He also visited Europe last summer with Capt. Eads, and carefully studied the jetty work there, and is in every sense qualified to successfully carry out the enterprise he has entered into. He will commence providing his equipment as soon as three hundred thousand dollars subscribed by the South Pass Jetty Company, which has been organized here, and a large portion of the stock subscribed by prominent citizens of St. Louis are paid in.

BOSTON.

Movements of the President at the "Hub"—A Visit to the Legislature.

BOSTON, April 17.—President Grant this morning abandoned his visit to Beacon Park, and gave a private reception later, receiving citizens generally. At noon the Presidential party were driven to the State House, passing through a file of cadets. The company entered the building and were ushered into the Executive Chamber and presented to Governor Gaston, the members of the Council and State officials, from whence they proceeded to the Senate Chamber, where the President was formally introduced, and from there the party entered the House of Representatives, where a similar introduction was made.

The banquet at the Parker House to-day given by the Commercial Club in honor of the President and Cabinet was a grand affair. One hundred and twenty-six guests were present. Alex H. Rice, President of the club, presided. President Grant, Secretaries Robeson, Belknap, Fish and Delano and Postmaster General Jewell were present and a number of local celebrities. The Presidential party left for Concord by a special train.

CINCINNATI.

The Texas Visitors on 'Change—An Attempt to Blow Up a Church with Gunpowder Frustrated.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—The delegation of gentlemen from Texas was received on 'Change to-day. Speeches were made by Colonel Holloway, President of the Chamber of Commerce, General Robinson and Mr. Small, of the delegation. They come to promote the interests of Texas by encouraging immigration. They will leave the city on Monday.

Five cans of gunpowder were placed in a basket in the vestibule of St. Xavier's Catholic church to-night, and material outside of the basket fired. It was discovered by the sexton and thrown into the street, where four of the cans exploded. The only explanation is that it was put there to destroy the machinery of the contractor who is completing the tower.

COLUMBUS.

Two Boards of Commissioners for the State Reform Farm School—A Decision by the Supreme Court Asked.

COLUMBUS, O., April 17.—The new Commissioners of the State Reform Farm School have returned from the farm, where they made a formal demand for possession, which was refused by the old Commissioners, on the ground that Governor Allen had no authority to appoint the new board without confirmation by the Senate, which is not in session. The Attorney General has been requested to at once bring the case before the Supreme Court on a *quo warranto*, and legal counsel has been employed by both sets of Commissioners.

THE WEATHER.

A Cold Snap in the South—Vegetation Seriously Injured by Frost—Great Damage to Fruit in Ohio, Indiana and Other States.

NASHVILLE, April 17.—A heavy west and northwest wind has prevailed here for the last thirty-six hours, and extends as far south as Montgomery, Ala. This morning there was ice here a quarter of an inch thick, and the weather is very cold. There is ice one-eighth an inch thick at Corinth, Miss. All exposed vegetation was frozen here this morning. It is believed that all the fruit, cotton and wheat in this and adjoining States are seriously injured, if not entirely killed. The thermometer was down to 26 degrees here, and 42 degrees at Montgomery, Ala., this morning.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 17.—There was heavy frost and ice last night, killing vegetables and seriously damaging, if not killing, the fruit.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Reports from Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio show that the weather during the last two days has been the coldest for the season known in years, the thermometer ranging from twelve to twenty-five degrees above zero. Early fruits are thought to be killed and tobacco seriously injured.

The cold weather of the past two nights has materially damaged fruit. Experienced fruit growers say peaches, pears and cherries are killed.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—Quite a heavy snow fell here yesterday and to-day, and to-night the thermometer is several degrees below freezing. Telegrams to the *Courier Journal* state that the same snow storm and cold have prevailed throughout Kentucky and Tennessee, and that great damage has been done to fruits and tobacco plants.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Dispatches from points in Michigan, northern Illinois and Iowa state that owing to the severe weather that has prevailed for the last forty-eight hours, small fruits, apples and pears are killed in many localities, and in some cases the trees themselves. High winds have prevailed throughout the above mentioned section, and the thermometer has ranged from eight to twenty degrees above zero for some time.

ST. PAUL, April 17.—The Northern Pacific Railroad has been at last shoveled out, and the track is clear to Bismarck. Regular passenger and freight trains will commence on Monday. For the last three days a strong wind from the northwest has been blowing, which has now subsided. Early this morning the thermometer marked eight degrees above zero. To-night the temperature is higher and the sky is clear. The cold has aided materially in improving the roads and drying the land for farmers. The water in the Mississippi is very high.

NORFOLK, VA., April 18.—It snowed here last night and to-day. The cold snap has killed fruits and early vegetables. The loss to trucksters is very heavy.

OMAHA, April 18.—The situation on the Union Pacific is unchanged for the better to-day. The water is rapidly rising. The weather here and throughout the West is very warm, and the snow is rapidly melting, and there is such a great quantity of it yet that the water will doubtless be much higher. It is not probable passengers and mails can be gotten through under a week.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 18—The fruit growers think the severe freeze of the past two nights has killed the peaches and most of the small fruits in this section. All the tobacco plants in Kentucky are killed.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 18.—There was a killing frost last night, doing serious injury in Georgia and South Carolina—the hardest freeze in years. Truck farms are badly injured.

POTTSVILLE.

Coal Shipments During the Week.

POTTSVILLE, PA., April 17.—The quantity of coal sent from this region last week was 11,889 tons, against 82,426 tons in the corresponding week the previous year. The supply for the week is 157,916 tons of anthracite, independent of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., from which no return has been received, and 89,657 tons bituminous, against 378,845 tons for the corresponding week last year. The whole supply sent from all regions so far this year is 3,295,567 tons, against 4,124,837 tons to the same period last year. The decrease in the supply of anthracite is 954,718 tons.

LOUISIANA.

The Legislature in Working Order.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—The House completed its organization by electing Trezevant as Clerk and other Conservative officers. The terms of the award were carried out in the Senate by unseating Elam, Democrat, and by seating F. S. Goode, Democrat, in Snyder (radical-colored), Republican. The joint resolution recognizing the Kellogg Government was adopted with but two dissenting votes. During the day a large number of reform bills were introduced.

CONCORD.

Arrival of the Presidential Party —The Town Thronged With Visitors.

CONCORD, April 17.—President Grant arrived this evening, and drove to the residence of Judge Hoar, whose guest he is while in the town. A pullman train of four cars arrived from St. Albans with General Peck and other State officials and the Ransom guards, with the St. Albans brigade band, and a delegation of citizens. The town is thronged with visitors.

Louisiana Jockey Club Races.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—First race, for three year olds; 1½ miles; won by Ascension. Time 2:43.

Second race, 1 mile, for horses that have run and not won during the meeting; won by Sweetbay. Time 1:45½.

Third race, 4 mile heats; won by Falmouth. Time 7:45¼, 7:48 and 8:00 1-2.

LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.

The First Blood of the Revolution —Something About the Disputed Point of Tradition.

By Americans, whose local pride is not enlisted by residence in Lexington or Concord, the important events of April 19, 1775—just one hundred years ago to-day—are regarded as a connected whole, and all the fighting of that memorable day as parts of the same transaction. The best part of the fighting was neither at Lexington nor at Concord, but along the route of the redcoats, in their precipitate retreat to Boston. The greater part of the seventy-three British soldiers killed on that day and of the one hundred and seventy-four wounded fell on the road in the course of the retreat. It was not merely the patriotic yeomanry of Concord and Lexington, but of ten or twelve neighboring towns that participated in the honor of inflicting disaster and disgrace on the redcoats. Each of those towns is entitled to its share of grateful remembrance of the noble parall acted on that eventful day. If that section of Massachusetts had not been divided into townships the centennial of April 19, 1775, would be equally worthy of celebration, and, in that case, the selection of the spot would not have been embarrassed by local rivalry. As the patriots who hung upon and harassed the retreating foe did not lose more than one or two of their number at any one point, the range of selection would have been confined to one of two places—either the place where the first American blood was spilled or the place where the first British soldiers fell. The first American blood was shed on Lexington green, and the first British soldiers fell at the Concord bridge.

Concerning this matter, Mr. Richard Frothingham writes to the New York *Herald:*

CHARLESTOWN, April 16, 1875.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:—The British troops, under Col. Smith, left Boston April 18, 1775, at half-past ten o'clock P. M. and arrived at Lexington at half-past four A. M. on the 19th, when his command fired on Captain Parker's company, killing eight and wounding others. They returned the fire, wounding two of the British. The latter reached Concord about seven o'clock, and stationed a guard at the old North Bridge. About ten o'clock they fired on the provincials and killed two of them. The Americans then fired in return and killed one of the enemy. Colonel Smith was two hours occupied in preparing to return. At twelve o'clock, midday, while leaving Concord, the main-men began to drive him. At two o'clock P. M., he was saved from destruction in Lexington by Earl Learch with a reinforcement. The fight continued until the whole body of the British found shelter under the guns of the men-of-war at Charlestown. Lexington can justly claim the honor of having spilled the first blood in the war of the Revolution.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE bonded debt of Cleveland, April 1st, was $4,700,000.

OHIO has over 800 miles of canals and navigable inland rivers.

LOUIS THEOBOLD, of Elyria, fell dead last Monday evening at a dance.

THE population of Martin's Ferry, Fremont county, is estimated at 3,500.

MISS JENNIE FISK has been appointed and confirmed as Deputy Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at Toledo.

LAST week some young ruffians took Mrs. Lavant Hill, of Monroe, Ashtabula county, and covered her with tar, and otherwise abused her. Nothing has thus far been done to punish the villains.

A FEW days since, an octogenarian of Dayton published a challenge for any of his age to try a foot race with him, and a lady of eighty-one has signalled her intention of accepting the challenge, provided the race comes off at some private place.

SECOND EDITION

LEXINGTON.

The Great Centennial Celebration Inaugurated.

Services in the "Old North Church" in Boston.

LEXINGTON, Mass., April 18.—The inaugural exercises of the great Centennial celebration properly began this evening in the Town Hall, including public services and a discourse by Rev. Wm. Adams, of New York. The music was rendered by a large chorus and a military band. The hall was densely packed. Hundreds were unable to gain admission. The exercises were of a religious order and exceedingly impressive, and the address of Mr. Adams was listened to with rapt attention. After the opening performance by the Brocton band, they withdrew to a mammoth tent a quarter of a mile up Main street, where they gave a selection of sacred pieces. The tent was well filled, hundreds having come on trains and by private conveyances.

The finishing touches have been put upon the decorations, and the whole town is one fluttering mass of flags, banners and streamers. Every ancient landmark is denoted, and its connection with the historic events of the great day to be celebrated to-morrow is plainly marked by mottoes and inscriptions. The grand tent stands at the right of a little knoll on which the seventy embattled farmers stood, and directly opposite are the press headquarters, located in a house which dates its erection previous to the 19th of April, 1775. It is gaily decorated, and inscribed with the words: "One of the original witnesses of the battle of the 19th." The day has been fine, the ground dry, and walking good. The air is chilly, but otherwise everything betokens a fine day for the culminating celebration.

CONCORD, Mass., April 18.—Services were held in the Unitarian church this morning. They were attended by the President and party. During the day the party drove to historic points and inspected them in company with Hon. E. R. Hoar. An informal reception was held in the afternoon. The President, in his movements, was received without any sign of popular ovation. Over 2,500 strangers were in town to-day, and accommodations are already at a premium. The streets are adorned with innumerable flags, and the decorative features of the celebration are magnificent. Many private residences are elaborately festooned with colors. A mammoth tent on the Provincial parade grounds is in readiness for dinner, and appropriately ornamented with mottoes and banners. The arrangements for to-morrow are completed.

BOSTON, April 18.—Centennial services were held in the "Old North Church" to-night. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The building is draped with flags and otherwise decorated, and in the steeple were hung lanterns commemorative of the signal given Paul Revere. Addresses were made by a son of the old sexton, Newman, Hon. G. B. Loring, ex-Governor Hawley and others. Among those present were Vice President Wilson, George W. Childs, Hon. R. Hawley, General Goodhorn and D. J. Morrell, of the Centennial Commission, and members of the Philadelphia Council, who arrived to-day.

FROM EUROPE.

Congratulations Over the Recent Conference at Venice.

SERIOUS RIOT AT GLASGOW.

GERMANY.

The Recent Conference at Venice.

BERLIN, April 17.—The *Presse* says Emperor William of Germany has written a letter to King Victor Emanuel, expressing his gratification at the recent interview between the latter and the Emperor of Austria at Venice. The German Emperor also says that he trusts the friendly relations of Emperor Francis Joseph, and expresses a hope that the interview will serve to strengthen the friendship between Austria and Italy.

The Anti-Papal Bill.

The Government bill withdrawing State grants from Catholic Bishops passed its second reading in the Prussian Chamber of Peers to-day.

The Last Note to Belgium.

LONDON, April 18.—The Berlin Government, in its last note to Belgium, says Germany is about to alter her laws with a view to the better protection of foreign countries against the frauds of German subjects, asks Belgium to imitate her example, and adds that it is desirable that an understanding on the subject be established with all other States equally interested.

An Antwerp journal says Germany is desirous of settling the question by an International Congress.

The Ecclesiastical Bill Signed.

LONDON, April 18.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* announces that Emperor William has signed the bill withdrawing State grants from the Catholic Church.

An Editor Arrested.

The same dispatch reports that the editor of the *Germania*, a journal conspicuous in its opposition to Prince Bismarck, has been arrested and his office searched by the police.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Riot in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, April 18.—A serious riot took place to-day at the opening of some pleasure grounds in the suburbs of Glasgow. A stand on which were 1,500 people gave way, and precipitated the entire mass to the ground. Thirty persons were injured. The visitors were indignant at the carelessness of the proprietors, and destroyed everything on the grounds and burned the barricades around them.

ITALY.

Illness of Garibaldi.

LONDON, April 19—5:30 A. M.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Daily News* reports that Garibaldi is ill, and confined to his bed.

MEMPHIS.

A Young Man Seriously Shot and Stabbed, and then Robbed, by a Negro.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—A young man named Julius De Lavarda arrived here to-day on the steamer Grand Tower, from Hale's Point. He relates that some three weeks since he landed there and started for Dyersburg afoot. In the woods he met a negro, who begged him for money to obtain food, and in giving him some, he thoughtlessly displayed his pocket book, seeing which, the negro drew a pistol and fired at him, the ball striking him on the top of the head, partially stunning him. The negro then stabbed him several times with a pocket knife. After robbing him he fled. A farmer living near, having heard the shot and scream of De Lavarda, hastened to the spot and had him conveyed to his house, where he lay for several days unconscious, but yesterday he was enabled to leave for this city, to which point his passage was paid by his host. Lavarda states that his father is a farmer near Newark, N. J., and that he has a brother who is a wholesale merchant in New York. He will be cared for by the Chief of Police until his friends can be heard from.

The Iron City Commercial College is the only institution of the kind in this city—*Pittsburgh*—that we recommend to the public patronage.—*Presbyterian Banner.* M

☞ **For Latest Telegrams See Fourth Page.**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. S. KING,
DENTIST,
NO. 71 SIXTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The preservation of Natural Teeth a Specialty.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
OVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, April 19, 1875.
NOTICE.
Water Rent by Meter Measure.
Notice is hereby given to all persons in the city of Allegheny, who are delinquent in the payment of their water rents by meter measure, that if the same is not paid on or before the 1st of May next, the water will be turned off and their accounts placed in the hands of the City Solicitor for collection.
D. MACFERRON,
apl2 City Treas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Popular Science Monthly.
(Established May, 1872).
Conducted by Prof. E. L. Youmans.
Contents for May.

I. Sea-Anemones. By Rev. S. Lockwood, Ph. D. (Illustrated.)
II. The First Traces of Man in Europe. II. By Prof. Albrecht Mueller.
III. Scientific Prophecy.
IV. The Chemical Radiations. By W. J. Youmans, M. D. (Illustrated.)
V. On some of the Results of the Expedition of H. M. S. Challenger. By Prof. T. H. Huxley, F. R. S.
VI. Evolution and the After-Life. By R. Osgood Mason, M. D. (Illustrated.)
VII. Address to Medical Students. By Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D.
VIII. The Deeper Harmonies of Science and Religion.
IX. Modern Street-Pavements. By Adolf Cluss, C. E.
X. Discourse on the Death of Lyell. By Dean Stanley.
XI. The Physiology of Authorship. By R. E. Francillon.
XII. Sketch of Dr. William Whewell. (With Portrait.)
XIII. CORRESPONDENCE: To what Extent is Evolution Visible?
XIV. EDITOR'S TABLE: To our Patrons—Lactometry and Morals—Dean Stanley's Sermon.
LITERARY NOTICES: Papillon's Nature and Life—Carpenter's Microscope and its Revelations—Smith's Health—Quatrefages' Natural History of Man—Ribot's Heredity—Wheeler's Annual Report upon the Surveys and Explorations west of the One Hundred the Meridian, etc.
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"We are gratified to be able to announce that General Sherman has yielded to the solicitation of his friends, and instead of leaving as a legacy to his family the diary, the concluding chapter of which was published in the *Army and Navy Journal* of September 26, 1874, has consented to its immediate publication. The manner in which that specimen chapter was received in this country and Europe shows how eagerly the General's forthcoming volumes will be awaited. The manuscript is now in the hands of the Messrs. Appleton, who have arranged for its publication, both here and in Europe, somewhere about the 1st of May. The work is in the form of an autobiography, beginning soon after Sherman's appointment as a second lieutenant of the Third Artillery, July 1, 1840. About one-fifth, or some 150 pages, is occupied with the period ending with the opening of the Rebellion, and covers the history of the General's experiences in Mexico and California. The remainder of the two volumes, of about 375 octavo pages each, is devoted to the War of the Rebellion, and to instructive comments on General Sherman's experiences during that brilliant period in his career. Those valuable portion of the work will be to the students of military history, the chapter we have published from it convincingly shows. It is not offered to the public as a complete history, but rather as an *ade memoir* to the future Napier of our Civil War, and the effort has been to condense as much as possible, and leave abundant room for others to follow. From the tendency of General Sherman's mind to frankness and distinctness of statement, we may expect this work will be one to provoke criticism, but this will increase rather than diminish its value, and it is well that it should see the light while so many of the prominent actors in the scenes it describes still continue among us. We shall have further occasion to refer to this most important contribution to military history as it advances toward publication."

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PUBLIC interest in the Beecher trial will be all the keener, now that the two parties,—Beecher and Fullerton,—have had such changing fortunes. The first day Beecher was under cross-examination, he evidently had the better of it; the second day, the worse. We are now to witness the better, as it shall include other and deeply interesting points.

THE selection of a moderate Conservative, in place of the notorious Wiltz, as Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives, assures the success of the compromise. Wiltz represented the attempt to override and capture the original organization of the House, and was, by himself, an objectionable man. His affiliations are and have been of the worst rebel type, and his spirit is fiercely antagonistic to the present Republican authorities. His elevation to the Speakership would certainly have been followed by intrigues and bad faith, and it was desirable, for this reason, that he should be put aside. As it is, he is in the minority, and incapable of mischief. We look confidently forward to beneficial results from the compromise, and the short session of the Legislature by which it is ratified and completed.

THE first issue of the new series of the *Southern Law Review*, (quarterly), is an imposing pamphlet of two hundred pages. It has seven original articles, comprising elaborate discussions of legal and Governmental subjects, with an interesting article on the "Bench and Bar of the Southwest," as lighter pabulum. Hon. Henry S. Foote is the author of the paper, and it fairly reflects his characteristic style. There are four papers from foreign law journals, and these are among the most interesting in the number. Book reviews and notes take up that portion of space not included in the papers referred to. We have not the means of knowing what are the prospects of this journal, but it is certainly deserving of success. It has in it more of merit, and of evident effort than any venture of the kind in the Southwest, and even compares favorably with the leading quarterlies whether of this or foreign countries. The only drawback we observe is the absence of distinctive editorial opinions,—the editor confining himself to the work of supervising manuscripts, but leaves writers free to utter their own views, and does not hold himself or the journal responsible for any utterances made.

THE long detention of the military in the mining regions, has given rise to a question, the determination of which will have a large influence upon, if it is not absolutely vital to our militia system. It is the possibility of the men who have thus been taken away from their livelihood being discharged, thus losing their means of supporting self and family. It is held that if, in many instances, this shall occur, it will work the destruction of our militia system; while, if it does not so occur, it will greatly strengthen it, in that it will popularize enlistments. Hence, the Hazelton trouble represents a crisis in our State military system, as well as in the control of the miners. If it is broken down, it will require serious effort to re-establish it. Of course the State cannot guarantee situations, neither can it pay a regularly organized force—maintaining it as the General Government maintains its armies. Yet a State of such large extent, with so many elements of a turbulent character within it, requires a system that will not bear kindly on the men, or else that will properly compensate them for hardship and trouble. The result of the present emergency will be watched with much interest.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON has led a very respectable and useful life, but he is certainly unnecessarily garrulous, these later days. He is afflicted with nervousness, and must be either on the move, or giving his views to some one who will publish them. His latest absurdity is to think he has a chance for the Presidency, and to talk continually against Third Ternism. Admit his views to be strictly correct, yet he is not the person to be continually giving them utterance. This restless spirit of his had an amusing manifestation during the last Presidential canvass. He was in the party of distinguished gentlemen who were taken by Colonel Phillips, in a special train, up to the oil regions. Wilson took the notion that the train would not arrive in time, and, despite the assurances of Phillips, slipped away, while it was stopping at a small town, and took passage on a passing freight train. His absence was discovered after a time, and Phillips suspecting where he was, telegraphed an order to switch the freight train from the regular track, and wait for the special. It was done, and the Vice President that would be, exceedingly mortified, when overtaken. His volubility will lead to another switching operation.

IT is quite evident, despite the clamor on the subject, that the Governor will derive more popularity than unpopularity from his resolute course in maintaining peace in the mining regions. Fincher, editor of the Hazelton *News*, and a member of the Legislature, has written the Governor, urging the withdrawal of the troops, but Fincher is in manifest sympathy with the miners. In the meantime, there is nothing in the general situation that is assuring of peace. Men are maltreated, threats are made against nonunion miners, and danger evidently exists of a serious outbreak, should the troops be withdrawn. We are gratified to notice that several Democratic journals, situated to know exactly what are the facts, strongly approve the vigorous course pursued by the Governor. There should not be the first element of political feeling in this affair. The Governor is bound to maintain peace by the use of all the power at his command. In doing this, he was first careful to ascertain whether the civil power was equal to the emergency. It was not,—and the military was promptly ordered out. This having been done, the Governor refuses to recall them till unequivocally assured that peace is restored.

YESTERDAY was another sharp, stinging, Winter day, with enough of snow, high winds, and gloom, to remind of the worst weather of Winter. We have, in the almanac record, prophecies of good weather, and the presence of Spring generally, but the almanac makers have yielded to Probabilities; and even this half-certain gentleman does not always hit it. Prophets aside, we are utterly disgusted with the pertinacity of old Winter in holding on. We have had more of his company than was at all agreeable. He has ruled with an icy hand,—and there was nothing of lenity in his administration. He came early, and confidently established himself among us, and has not paid much regard to thermometers or the finer feelings of human nature. We would have shaken hands, and bowed him out, a month ago; or, like ungrateful children to rich fathers, would have laid him to rest in genteel manner, and but small affectation of grief. Spring is here, according to the calendar, and we want it. We are entitled to green grass, bursting flowers, genial sunshine and balmy atmosphere. Yet the old usurper, Winter, gives us chilly blasts, a leaden sky, and snow-covered ground. He is a nuisance and fraud, and we bid him repair to hyperborean regions, and leave us to the new season, gentle Spring.

IT SEEMS hardly necessary to refer to the statements of the correspondent, "Gath," as his disregard of truth had become somewhat notorious. The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, however, is at the pains to notice the utter lack of truth and the evident malice of an article of his relative to the admission of Colorado. The pith of his statement is, that Colorado has neither population nor agricultural value, and that its admission as a State was of the nature of a fraud, perpetrated in order to strengthen the Republican party in the Senate. The figures show, as against the statements of the correspondent, that Colorado, at the last election, had 16,803 votes, while Nebraska had but 26,141, Florida, at the last Presidential election 33,190, Delaware, 21,321, and Rhode Island 18,894. Thus Colorado has a voting strength nearly equal to several other old and respectable States. It is also claimed that his statement as to the cultivable qualities of the land is equally erroneous,—most of it being irrigable, and hence productive. The *Telegraph* wonders that his "frothy rubbish" is printed by "respectable papers," as he "is best known as a mendacious libeler and unmitigated fraud." The truth is, his letters are not published by "respectable" papers,—only by decaying concerns, feeling after a sensation.

THE verdict of the jury in the Murray case was a surprise to the public, more because of the long period during which the jury was deliberating on the subject, than because of any lack of directness in the evidence. The time taken was really an evidence of the anxiety of the jury to do only what was strictly right; and the inquiries sent to the Judge clearly showed that they were canvassing every possible phase of the subject, and were anxious to agree on a modified verdict, if that were possible. Therefore, no blame can possibly attach to the jury. There was but a single modifying circumstance introduced, and this, that White was generally a bully, and had abused Murray. Yet this only strengthened the presumption that Murray had deliberately sought him out and shot him, in revenge for former injuries. This constitutes murder. Had Murray, in the prosecution of legitimate business, been at the mill, and had White attacked, or threatened him, and he then had shot him, the case would be different. The evidence was to the effect that Murray was there for no other known object but to shoot White, and did so without any immediate provocation. This, of course, constitutes murder in the first degree. We can only get rid of this terrible crime by the rigid enforcement of the penalty against it, and we commend any jury, when the evidence justifies it, for giving a clear verdict of murder in the first degree.

THE COAL TAX.

The decision of Judge Pearson, declaring the coal tax, imposed by act of April 22, 1874, unconstitutional, is, in every sense, an important event. It will reduce the revenue of the State about $500,000 yearly, and besides, is the beginning of a series of suits touching the constitutionality of several forms of taxation. The suit was passed to argument by agreement of the parties in issue. The facts upon which it rests are as follows: The Kittanning Coal Company, between the 14th of April and the 30th of June, 1874, mined nearly 20,000 tons of coal, for purpose of sale. In settling the account with the State a balance of $586.65 was claimed to be due the State. This was for a tax of three cents per ton of 2,240 pounds, claimed under the seventh section of the act of April 24, 1874. The total product of coal in the State for 1874 is given by the Bureau of Statistics at 32,147,040, of which about 10,000,000 tons is bituminous and semi-bituminous. Of this 10,000,000 tons, about six-sevenths was mined by individuals. The proportion of anthracite mined by individuals is far less. Thus not more than one-half the coal mined in the State is taxed. There is also a drawback, or exoneration, on about 500,000 tons of coal used by companies, under this act. The decision also states the cost of mining the different kinds of coal, and the royalty paid.

The question involved was, does the tax of three cents per ton conflict with the first section of the ninth article of the Constitution, which declared that "all taxes shall be uniform on the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws." It then goes on to provide that the Legislature may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property and certain others, used for religious or charitable purposes, and in the second section declares, "All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void." The Judge elaborately discusses the points here made, arguing that a law can be provided that will establish uniformity, but that the present law does not do this. He claims that the reference in the Constitution to uniformity of taxation refers to values, and not to qualities. Hence the question comes up whether all kinds of coal are of uniform value. Anthracite is shown to be worth about three times as much at the mouth of the pit as is bituminous coal. Hence to tax bituminous at the same rate per ton as the anthracite, violates the law of uniformity. These, in brief, are the considerations which led the Judge to deny the constitutionality of the law as it stands. Thus the State revenues will shrink a half million of dollars. An appeal, as we have stated, has been taken.

Judge Pierson, however, while declaring the unconstitutionality of the existing law, intimates how the difficulty may be remedied. "It is with regret that we feel ourselves constrained to declare that the tax in the present case cannot be collected on account of the unconstitutionality of the law, but we are far from thinking that this money is lost to the Commonwealth. By a properly prepared statute, taxes may be imposed to cover the time back to the period of the last payment, taking care to properly classify the subjects and rendering them uniform without exempting any property whatever." In other words, where the Constitution exempts, there is no need of an exempting clause in the State laws. And as the only fault in the present instance is the bungling manner in which the law is drawn, the State has not forfeited its right, but can recover them under a law, yet to be framed. It will lose, for the time being, certain moneys, but these can be collected, back to the time of the last payment, under a properly drawn law. Thus the only harm, from the Judge's standpoint, is delay. The attorneys for the Commonwealth, however, contend that the law as it stands is constitutional, and will appeal, and argue the case in the Supreme Court. It is at best, a question whether the uniformity referred to shall be as to quantity, or value of the taxable article.

Effort to Find Charlie Ross.

It is estimated that $150,000 have been expended in the effort to recover Charlie Ross. This indicates the extent to which the search has been carried, and the slight chance remaining for his eventual recovery. The Superintendent of Police of New York city, who has clung with great faith to the belief that the boy would be recovered, has at last given up all hope, and has come to the conclusion that he is dead, and that the only positive knowledge of his fate perished with the Long Island burglars, Mosher and his companion in guilt. The strain of the suspense to which the father of the boy is subjected is too great for his mind, and it is feared it may soon become necessary to place him under surveillance again. Mrs. Ross bears the blow with more philosophy, and still entertains strong hopes of recovering her lost darling. What will be the effect on her when the last ray of hope fades out of her mind, it is sad to contemplate.

NINE YEARS WITHOUT A WORD.

A Troy Husband's Brutality Toward His Wife—Re-union in the Presence of Death.

The Troy *Press* tells the following strange story concerning the husband of a lady who died recently in Troy:

The lady and gentleman referred to were married about twenty years ago, and came to West Troy shortly after, and lived there together until the death of the wife. The latter was a most industrious, highly respectable and religious woman. For the first ten years of her married life, during which period five children were born, she did everything possible for a woman in her position to do in order to please her husband, but to no purpose. When she did her best her husband was sure to make out that she had done her worst. He grumbled continually, but at times he would break out and pour upon his wife the most unmerited abuse, continuing it for several days together. Then would intervene a silence broken only by his seeing an opportunity to give his wife a beating when nobody was in sight, and when she least expected it. After he had abused her he would bring in the neighbors and say to them that his wife had fallen and hurt herself, poor creature; how sorry he was for it, and he would address her as "My dear," and ask if she was badly hurt, and he would run for a doctor. He was so plausible and kind and affectionate that nobody would believe his wife when she told that it was her husband who had caused her the injuries. The neighbors thought her crazy, or at least hysterical, when she made any statements of this kind. For a long time he managed to beat his wife, and to conceal it in this way. Indeed it had reached a point, the wife taking those fits so often that the arrangements were all but completed to send the poor woman to an insane asylum. One day, however, the broken-hearted wife was sitting by the cradle, in which was her youngest child, a baby, rocking it, and attending to some sewing at the same time. Her husband was in one of his silent moods at the time. While she was sitting as described, the husband entered and passed through the house into the yard. He returned within a few minutes, but in the interim a neighboring lady had entered and gone into an adjoining bedroom. This lady observed him walking up quietly behind his wife and, without uttering a word or giving the least warning, doubled his fist and struck her

A TREMENDOUS BLOW

on the back of the head, leaving her sprawling on the floor insensible. This done he at once ran out to bring the neighbors as usual, and affected the greatest concern about his wife, wondered how much she was hurt, and finally proposed to go for the Doctor. The lady who had secreted herself in the bedroom accused him of the assault, and when he was gone for the Doctor she went for the police and had him arrested. His wife appeared in court and told the whole story of her husband's cruelty towards her, but, woman-like, begged the court to forgive him. Her request, however, was denied, and the cruel husband had to languish several months in jail. On leaving the dock after receiving sentence he turned to his wife and said that she had wronged him by what she had testified to, but to remember that he would never speak to her again on earth. This scene occurred nine years ago. The man served out his sentence and returned to his family. From the day of his return until two days before her death, which took place recently, he never exchanged a word with her directly. It was necessary, living together as they were, husband and wife, the parents of the same children, to have an interchange of sentiments regarding the affairs of the household occasionally. This was done in the following manner: When they were sitting in the same room the husband would tell one of the children to say so and so to the mother. The mother would answer directly, which, if it required a further answer, would be done through the child as before. But it was only when he was in particularly happy moods that he would even communicate in this way. His most usual mode of communicating to his wife what he wanted to say was for him to retire into a separate room, and thence issue his mandates through one of the children. Two days before the wife died, after she had been sick for some weeks, her condition was made known to him, when he was working in the garden, by the doctor in attendance and the clergyman who had been called in. He was told that his wife was on the verge of death, and that he must make his peace with her while she was yet conscious. The idea of death seemed to stagger him. He was silent for a moment, and then bursting into tears, repaired to the death-bed of his wife. He bent over her and begged her forgiveness in bitter plaints and tears. The dying woman grasped his hand, and, calling him by name, said she freely forgave him all, and added that she was now prepared to die, being at peace with the whole world. A few hours before death the wife said, and they were the last words she was heard to utter, "that the last two days, with her husband never away from her bed-side but when he left it to serve her, had been the happiest days of her life, and that she only wished they might be the beginning of happy days to her husband."

PAULINE LUCCA'S DIVORCE.

She Sues to Recover Counsel Fees and Get Judge Donohue's Opinion of Her Re-Marriage.

Pauline Lucca, the well-known prima donna, whose marital troubles and attempts to obtain a divorce from her first husband, Adolph von Rhade, have occupied the attention of the New York Courts in various forms for nearly two years, again figured last week in a suit brought by her to recover back counsel fees paid to Newcomb and Leventrill, her first lawyers in the divorce proceedings. They had agreed to obtain a valid divorce for her within a given time, and, as she claimed, had failed to perform their undertaking. She married Von Rhade in Berlin, Prussia, on the 25th of November, 1865. The divorce suit was begun in New York in March, 1873, and the summons and complaint were served by publication, he being in Berlin. She had come here from Europe in September, 1872. There were a number of technical faults in the proceedings. By mistake in making up the order of publication, a Marine Court summons was attached to the order, requiring the defendant to answer in six days, instead of twenty days, as it should have been. This, however, was corrected in the actual publication. The order directed a copy to be mailed to the defendant at Berlin, Prussia. To secure its reaching him the clerk put on the envelope the husband's club address. The order of reference was obtained a day before the time for Von Rhade to answer had expired; and, last of all, the single witness who testified to Von Rhade's infidelity said that it happened after the suit began. Nevertheless, a report was given in Lucca's favor and she obtained a decree of divorce June 2, 1873. The next day she married Emil von Wallhoffen.

VON RHADE'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

Von Rhade shortly after applied to the Court to open the default in the case for the alleged irregularities in its conduct, he denying the charges of marital unfaithfulness made against him. He alleged that in September, 1870, Wallhoffen was introduced in his family, and remained several months, being treated there for his wounds received at the battle of St. Privat on the 18th of August. Von Rhade had been himself seriously wounded two days before, and was not aware that Wallhoffen had been removed to his house. His wife, unbeknown to him, and against her agreement with the director of the Royal Italian Opera in Berlin, left for the United States. He first learned of the divorce through the public journals, though he was "not prepared to believe that such can well be the case." Judge Fancher, at Special Term, refused to set aside the judgment, as Mme. Lucca had again married, but gave Von Rhade leave to come in and litigate the action. Both parties were dissatisfied and appealed. The General Term held that a case was made out on the pleadings, giving jurisdiction to the Court, and the judgment was not invalidated by the irregularities. The defendant was given forty days to answer, with leave to the plaintiff to file a supplemental complaint. Von Rhade meanwhile obtained a divorce in Prussia for his adultery of his wife with Wallhoffen, and he has since married again. The present action was tried Thursday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Donohue, who granted a motion to dismiss the complaint, saying that as far as the technical performance of the agreement was concerned, it had undoubtedly been performed. When the case came up in the General Term he wanted to put his foot on it there, but could not induce his associates to reverse the order.

JUDGE DONOHUE SPEAKS HIS MIND.

"Nothing," he said, "is more disgraceful than the use made of the laws to avoid the marriage contract. Here was a woman whom the papers show was married to a man in Germany, became acquainted with another man and then came to this country, evidently with the intent to evade the laws there, and procure a divorce which she could not procure in her own country. The whole case shows that her efforts were to get a divorce from Von Rhade and marry the other party, and that she had no right to get it, and she cannot hold these parties liable for any loss that ensued. It was her own fault in trying to get a divorce which she had no right to get."

GOV. LESLIE and James B. Beck, of Kentucky, are rival aspirants for Stevenson's seat in the United States Senate. The election is only two years off. Quite time enough, indeed, to begin scheming, and speculating, and laying wires, and "fixing" members of the Legislature, present and to be.

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE.

The 18th of April, 1775.

(From the New York Evening Post, Saturday.)

The hanging of the lanterns from the tower of Christ Church, in Salem street, Boston, as a signal to Paul Revere of the movements of the British army, on the night of April 18, 1775, will be duly celebrated there to-morrow evening. The lanterns will be hung out by Mr. Samuel Haskell Newman, a son of the old sexton who hung them out a hundred years ago. A public meeting will be held in the Church at half-past 7 o'clock, which will be attended by the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Boston, and a delegation from the Massachusetts Mechanic Association, of which Paul Revere was the first President. There will be singing by a choir of more than seventy voices. The Church will be decorated with flowers, and the bells (the oldest chime in this country) will be rung at intervals during the day and evening. We reprint in this connection Mr. Longfellow's spirited poem,

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE.

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend, "If the British march
By land or sea from the town to-night,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
Of the North Church tower as a signal light—
One, if by land, and two, if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country folk to be up and to arm."

Then he said, "Good night!" and with muffled oar
Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore,
Just as the moon rose over the bay,
Where swinging wide at her moorings lay
The Somerset, British man-of-war;
A phantom ship, with each mast and spar
Across the moon like a prison bar,
And a huge black hulk, that was magnified
By its own reflection in the tide.

Meanwhile his friend, through alley and street,
Wanders and watches with eager ears,
Till in the silence around him he hears
The muster of men at the barrack door,
The sound of arms, and the tramp of feet,
And the measured tread of the grenadiers,
Marching down to their boats on the shore.

Then he climbed to the tower of the church,
Up the wooden stairs, with stealthy tread,
To the belfry-chamber overhead,
And startled the pigeons from their perch
On the sombre rafters, that round him made
Masses and moving shapes of shade,—
Up the trembling ladder, steep and tall,
To the highest window in the wall,
Where he paused to listen and look down
A moment on the roofs of the town
And the moonlight flowing over all.

Beneath, in the churchyard, lay the dead,
In their night-encampment on the hill,
Wrapped in silence so deep and still
That he could hear, like a sentinel's tread,
The watchful night-wind, as it went
Creeping along from tent to tent,
And seeming to whisper, "All is well!"
A moment only he feels the spell
Of the place and the hour, and the secret dread
Of the lonely belfry and the dead;
For suddenly all his thoughts are bent
On a shadowy something far away,
Where the river widens to meet the bay—
A line of black, that bends and floats
On the rising tide, like a bridge of boats.

Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride,
Booted and spurred, with a heavy stride
On the opposite side walked Paul Revere.
Now he patted his horse's side,
Now gazed at the landscape far and near,
Then, impetuous, stamped the earth,
And turned and tightened his saddle-girth;
But mostly he watched with eager search
The belfry-tower of the old North Church,
As it rose above the graves on the hill,
Lonely and spectral and sombre and still.
And lo! as he looks, on the belfry's height
A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!
He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns,
But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight
A second lamp in the belfry burns!

A hurry of hoofs in the village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,
And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing a spark
Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet;
That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light,
The fate of a nation was riding that night;
And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight,
Kindled the land into flame with its heat.

He has left the village and mounted the steep,
And beneath him, tranquil and broad and deep,
Is the Mystic, meeting the ocean tides;
And under the alders, that skirt its edge,
Now soft on the sand, now lost on the ledge,
Is heard the tramp of his steed as he rides.

It was twelve by the village clock
When he crossed the bridge into Medford town.
He heard the crowing of the cock,
And the barking of the farmer's dog,
And felt the damp of the river fog,
That rises after the sun goes down.

It was one by the village clock
When he galloped into Lexington.
He saw the gilded weathercock
Swim in the moonlight as he passed,
And the meeting-house windows, blank and bare,
Gaze at him with a spectral glare,
As if they already stood aghast
At the bloody work they would look upon.

It was two by the village clock
When he came to the bridge in Concord town.
He heard the bleating of the flock,
And the twitter of the birds among the trees,
And felt the breath of the morning breeze
Blowing over the meadows brown.
And one was safe and asleep in his bed
Who at the bridge would be first to fall,
Who that day would be lying dead,
Pierced by a British musket-ball.

You know the rest. In the books you have read
How the British Regulars fired and fled—
How the farmers gave them ball for ball,
From behind each fence and farm-yard wall,
Chasing the redcoats down the lane,
Then crossing the fields to emerge again
Under the trees at the turn of the road,
And only pausing to fire and load.

So through the night rode Paul Revere;
And so through the night went his cry of alarm
To every Middlesex village and farm—
A cry of defiance and not of fear,
A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door,
And a word that shall echo forevermore!
For, borne on the night-wind of the Past,
Through all our history, to the last,
In the hour of darkness, and peril and need,
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Drowned Out by His Own Well.

(From the Knoxville Press and Herald.)

In the region of Lost Creek, between New Market and Strawberry Plains, the waters of which became dammed up during the late floods, and have not since fallen, there lives a thrifty farmer, who, some years ago, selected for his home a handsome tract of land lying in the form of a large basin or amphitheatre, on the gentle slope of which he built his house and surrounded it with barns, coops, and gardens. In close proximity he dug a well, there being no running stream on the place. And now the pleasant home is desolate, the chicken roost floats to the sport of the wind, and a weary waste of waters surrounds and covers the grounds and flows in and out of the doors of the dwellings, and this wide-spread ruin is the result of a strange freak of a well the farmer dug some time since. During the heavy rains, and while so much water was standing on the ground, the well commenced to rise rapidly and soon water began pouring forth from its mouth with the force of a mill-race, and has continued to do so ever since, so that the basin in which the building stands is now a lake. As to where the water comes from is a mooted question, but the most plausible theory is that Lost Creek is making for the old well available for a new outlet. The water is on the railroad track in the vicinity in some places two feet deep. The phenomenon is certainly a strange one, and excites general interest.

Ever-Changing Fashions.

The men's trowsers are swelling, and the women's skirts are shrinking. It's just like having both legs in one pantaloon, to wear the present fashion for ladies. If the shrinking continues the women will be wearing the breeches in good earnest, and the despised petticoat will adorn the nether limbs of recreant, hitherto arrogant man. In the year 1836, in a flowered white silk hat, my mother was married, and with the discretion belonging to those days, she ripped up that hat and laid it away for future reference. Nearly forty years have flown, but that broadest silk is the rage to-day, and some huge bows that adorned that wondrous hat are of the damask ribbon for which our cities are going wild just now. The wedding dress that accompanied this bonnet had more silk in the sleeves than the skirt, was quite short and sported a small knob on the breast like a dwarf pincushion, stuffed with a gob of cotton, with folds of silk radiating from it, like the rising sun sort of business you see on hand-organs and old fash oned cottage pianos. This was the then popular "Butterfly waist." We haven't got to that yet, but damask ribbon and flowered silk and skimpy skirts and strange and uncouth shapes in bonnets are here on the spot. As far as I can see we are reviving the days of 1836, and going back to first principles. As my mother's wedding hat has got back, there's a chance that I may be born again. That's an operation much to be desired, for except ye be born again ye cannot see the end of the Beecher trial.

Coke and Anthracite Coal.

The use of coke as a mixture with anthracite coal in the production of pig iron is generally satisfactory, and in some instances is producing extraordinary results. The Ashland furnaces, three stacks, near Baltimore, by mixing forty per cent. of coke with sixty per cent. of anthracite, have *increased* their aggregate product four hundred tons in one month, or one hundred and thirty-three tons for each furnace. Two other stacks of which we have knowledge have obtained excellent results by mixing twenty-five per cent. of Connellsville coke with seventy-five per cent. of Lykens Valley anthracite. The latter is a soft coal, and not held in high favor for this reason among furnacemen. The fuse used is known as "steamboat." The furnaces are working better than they have ever done with anthracite alone, carrying an increased burden, and making iron of the best quality.

A Rumseller's Device.

A retired liquor dealer at Rutland, Vt., has explained an invention by which he was often enabled to evade the officers of the law. It consists of a tin case, holding about three quarts, about two feet in diameter and curved to fit the body. This was fastened by a belt around the waist and worn beneath the clothes in front, where it was entirely unnoticeable. To a small opening at the bottom was attached a rubber tube, coming out through a hole in the pocket, and the vendor could, at any time, draw a glass of whisky from that receptacle. It was first made for use on the fair ground, and was found very convenient afterward. The owner says he has sat at his door and sold liquor while the officers were searching his premises within.

PERSONAL.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN is at St. Augustine, Florida. Her health is better.

A SON of Secretary Stanton is said to be one of the most brilliant young attorneys in Washington.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN says that George Alfred Townsend is a blasted idiot. So is George Francis.

ANOTHER centenarian gone—Mrs. Dolly Honeycutt, of Boonville, Ind., who closed a sweet life of 110 years.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON will give a dinner to the Supreme Court Judges at Willard's, in Washington, on the 22d inst.

MRS. R. C. HART, of Philadelphia, has entered suit against the Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company to recover $5,000.

THERE is a man in the penitentiary at Michigan City who was sent there for black-mailing John C. New, the new Treasurer of the United States.

IT is said that Mr. Sartoris, the son-in-law of President Grant, has gone home to make preparations to go into the new banking house of Grant, Sherman & Co.

SENATOR FERRY, of Michigan, who has been very sick, in Washington, from a low typhoid fever, so that his life was despaired of, has recovered sufficiently to return to his home.

A PROPOSITION has been made to the Executive of Virginia to sanction the removal of the sarcophagus, containing what is supposed to be the remains of George Washington, to the Centennial Exhibition.

THE Manch Chunk *Gazette* denies the truth of the report that the friends of Hon. Asa Packer will present his name to the Democratic State Nominating Convention as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

THE English newspapers float the rumor that Mr. Disraeli is in bad health, that labor distresses him, that his Cabinet is the prey of factions and that he will be compelled to reorganize it. Mr. Disraeli is an old man, and among his Ministers is Lord Salisbury. So neither of these rumors is improbable.

AFTER more than three centuries of the death of the great Presbyter, John Knox, his countrymen, who have of late years begun to pay special honors to their famous dead, propose to erect a monument to his memory. In the long roll of historic and literary heroes of whom the land of Burns can boast, John Knox surely deserves such a tribute as much as William Wallace or Walter Scott, for to the pious kirk-goers, who are in a large majority in Scotland, he is the foremost figure of all, and it seems, therefore, fitting that his country should do him signal reverence.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE public schools in Maine cost the State $1,191,712 in 1874.

SENATOR BOUTWELL has been experimenting, and finds that it costs sixty-eight cents per bushel to raise corn in Massachusetts.

THE Brooklyn *Argus*, which is supposed to know something about the matter, says that Brooklyn provides the strongest kind of hemlock and the weakest kind of wedlock.

INSURANCE COMPANIES doing business in Delaware will hereafter be required to publish their annual statements once a week for the three weeks in at least two newspapers of that State.

THE earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the first fifteen days in April amounted to $544,652, an increase of about six per cent. over the earnings in the same period last year.

ONE-EIGHTH of all the lands and premises on Goat Island, at Niagara Falls, was recently sold for $51,325, and one-sixteenth part of the same property was sold for $25,662.50. At this rate Goat Island is worth about $400,000.

ST. LOUIS is a nice place for a hungry man. The directory will tell him where he can find: 19 Oyster, 1 Raw, 12 Fry, 1 Fish, 4 Salmon, 1 Trout, 1 Shad, 1 Mackeral, 25 Lambs, 4 Pickles, 1 Pudding, 2 Pyes, 2 Figges, 2 Nutts, 2 Coffees, 2 Segers.

A DISPATCH from London states that Charles L. Lawrence, the alleged forger and smuggler of silks, who was arrested at Queenstown while fleeing from this country, has been held for extradition. Silks that Lawrence and his associates smuggled are valued at over $1,000,000.

MAJOR GENERAL DEVENS, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued a general order for the general observance of Saturday, May 29th, as Decoration Day by that society, inasmuch as the 30th falls on Sunday; but a supplemental clause makes provision for the observance of the 31st, instead of the 29th, in certain States which have by law provided for observing the day on the Monday following the 30th, when the latter falls on Sunday.

DISPATCHES from the West say that some 800 Cheyenne Indians crossed the track of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, fifteen miles east of Laken, Kansas, Thursday night, going north. Troops from Fort Dodge were sent in pursuit, but after being followed about twenty miles the Indians broke up into small parties and scattered in all directions over the plains. It is not improbable but this is the party that left the Cheyenne agency, some days ago, after a fight with the military there, but their numbers are doubtless exaggerated.

The New Silver Coin.

Hon. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, has selected and approved the design of the new twenty-cent silver piece authorized by act of Congress of March 3, 1875. The obverse design contains a sitting figure of Liberty, with the word "Liberty" inscribed on the shield, the whole surrounded by thirteen stars. Beneath the figure the date, "1875." On the reverse the figure of an eagle surrounded by the inscription, "United States of America," and beneath the eagle the words "Twenty Cents." At Dr. Linderman's suggestion the edge or periphery of the coin will be perfectly smooth, in order to distinguish it from the twenty-five cent coin, which bears a reeded or fluted edge. As the piece is too small to admit the legend "E Pluribus Unum," or the motto "In God we Trust," both have been omitted. The new coin is mainly intended for circulation in the Pacific Coast States, where the want of such coin has long been felt in making change, and where the lowest coin in circulation is the dime or ten-cent silver piece.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1863.

Assets January 1, 1875, - - $778,251.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICE. ICE. ICE.

All persons requiring Ice will find it to their advantage to see

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE ICE!

Being the only Lake Ice offered in this market this season, and at about the same rate that is charged for the inferior article.

PRICE LIST

Of Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, commencing April 1st, 1875, without advance during the season.

Office, 20th and R. R. streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Per Day.	6 Deliveries.	Per Week.
10 lb.	50 cts.	7 del. 60 cts.
15 lb.	75 cts.	7 del. 90 cts.
20 lb.	95 cts.	7 del. 1 10 cts.
25 lb.	1 10 cts.	7 del. 1 30 cts.
30 lb.	1 25 cts.	7 del. 1 40 cts.
35 lb.	1 40 cts.	7 del. 1 55 cts.
40 lb.	1 50 cts.	7 del. 1 70 cts.
50 lb.	1 60 cts.	7 del. 1 90 cts.

50 lb twice a week, 60 cts. per week.
100 lb twice a week and over, 50 cts. a cwt.
50 to 100 lb per day, 50 cts. per cwt.
For larger quantities call on Drivers on wagons, or at office. ap7:p83

ESTABLISHED, - - 1835.

NOBLE'S UPHOLSTERY!

WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW SHADES.

GILT BANDS FOR $1.00,

Including all fixtures. Call and examine them.

Cor. 3d Ave. and Smithfield St.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,

Manufacturers of

WINDOW GLASS,

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have this day sold and transferred all my stock (5 shares) in the Diamond Savings Bank, Allegheny to JAMES EAKIN.

EMANUEL SCHLAG.

ALLEGHENY, April 12, 1875. ap9:p98

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Saturday, April 17,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

WE NOW OFFER A

FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

AND

Housefurnishing Goods

At our usual Lowest Prices.

New Calicos, Chintzes and Percales.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Bleached and Unbleached

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will be removed to their Rooms, Germania Savings Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets, MARCH 20, 1875.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, April 19, 1875.

The extremely disagreeable character of the weather Saturday tended to limit financial operations, yet there was some improvement, traceable, in part, to the resumption at a few of our mills. There is, however, an accumulation of money at the banks, and no special drain as yet. In a fortnight, if work is generally resumed, this will change, and we shall have a general diffusion of monetary and business activity. Many are of the opinion that rates for money will be no higher for months to come, and may be lower, while the banks hope, and some really believe, that they will be higher. The banks are certainly carrying a fair line of discounts, and of course are thus earning their dividends. This should make them content, and the indisposition to press them to greater proportions is probably prudent. They are, perhaps, to be commended for their conservatism in not unduly widening their business. When a demand for money does come in good earnest, they should not, like the foolish virgins, be found without oil and their lamps untrimmed.

—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company announces a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year which ended March 31st, on the stock of the main stem, payable May 1st. Also, a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year ending with this date on the stock of the Washington Branch, payable at once. This dividend was announced at the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors on Wednesday, at which President Garrett, who has returned from his trip South, presided. In making the announcement, the Baltimore *Sun* says, Mr. Garrett made a lengthy congratulatory speech on the results of the pending railroad war so far. The month of March, 1875, shows an increase in the gross earnings of his company over the same month in 1874 of $103,774, and that, notwithstanding the diminished rates for passengers, the revenue on the main stem from this source shows an increase of 45 per cent. The earnings of the Chicago division were $100,625, an increase of more than 50 per cent. on the preceding month. He alluded to his correspondence in December last with Vice President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in reference to the petroleum trade, and the "enormous advance" in the tariff for transportation of that article from Pittsburgh by the combined roads, and which he was censured for not following, but that he thereby favored his policy of building up the trade of Baltimore. He claims that statistics show that the exports of refined oil from Baltimore from January 1 to March 29, 1875, were 5,025,505 gallons, and that the exports of refined oil from Baltimore from January 1 to March 29, 1874, were but 340,722 gallons, a gain of 4,674,683 gallons. A large portion of the speech following, to the end, aims to be severe on the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as well as on the road itself, its debt and business, to all of which, however, the Philadelphia interest insist that there is another side, and that, as told by the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is widely different.

—The Supreme Court of this State, at its recent session, reversed the decision of the Pike County Court of Common Please, in the case of Decker vs. The Erie Railway Company, in which the plaintiff had received a verdict in his favor of $4,000 for the burning of his hotel at Shohola. This question of consequential damages needed this check, for it had been allowed to take quite too wide a range. The burning of a barn on the side of a railway, from the spark of a passing locomotive, may naturally involve responsibility on the part of the railway company, but whether the company should be held responsible for the burning of a hotel five or six squares distant, by a spark from the burning barn, is a question that admits of some argument. The decision of the Supreme Court above noted thinks not.

—An interesting suit, touching the liabilities of banks to their depositors, was concluded in the New York Courts Friday last. The depositors kept their account in the Citizens' National Bank. The suit was one brought by them against the banks to recover $1,446, alleged balance of their deposit, and turned upon the genuineness of certain checks paid by the bank in 1868, signed with the name of the firm, and which were declared genuine by the bank cashier, teller and bookkeeper. The jury, however, decided them to be forgeries, and rendered a verdict in favor of the firm for $2,137.67, the full amount claimed, with interest.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

U. S. Sixes—1881—coupon	115
5-20 1862	112¾
5-20—1864	110⅝
" 1865	121⅜
" 1865 new	120¾
" 1867	121⅜
" 1868—coupons	121½
10-40's	115½
Currency 6's	129¾
New 5 per cents	115¼
40-40's—coupons	110¼

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	102
Erie	31¾
" 1867	102¾
C. C. & I. C.	6¾
St. Paul	38¾
Do. Pref	58¾
Michigan Southern	73⅜
Do. Central	74
North Western Common	44¾
Do. Pref.	56⅜
Rock Island	103½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91⅜
Pacific Mail	44⅝
Western Union Telegraph	77⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅜
Union Pacific	72¾
Toledo & Wabash	35¾
Harlem	130⅞
Adams Express	101
American Express	64
U. S. Express	62½
W., Fargo & Co. Express	85
Quicksilver	21
Fort Wayne	96
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27
Panama	128½
Iron Mountain	21

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Asked.
P. R. R.	55⅞
Reading	55⅝
United Cos. of N. J.	128
Oil Creek	10⅜
Lehigh Valley	67¾
Central Transportation	34½
A. V. R. R. 7-20	76
P. C. & St. L. 7's	93

NEW YORK, April 17, 1875.

Money closed easy at 3@4 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange was quiet at 486@ 1-8 for bankers' sixty day sterling, and 490 for demand. Gold closed at 115, after selling at 115¼. The rates paid for borrowing were 1 and 2 per cent., 1-64 and flat. The clearings were $37,880,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day $28,000, and received for customs $381,000. Government bonds closed strong. Railroad mortgages are quiet and firm. State bonds are quiet and nominal.

The stock market opened very dull, until after the bank statement, which caused some activity, and prices advanced ¼ to 1% per cent., with Pacific Mail, Erie, Union Pacific, Northwest and Rock Island the leaders. The market closed active and strong. The transactions aggregated 182,000 shares, of which 42,000 were Erie, 12,500 Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwest common, 7,000 Rock Island, 57,000 Pacific Mail, 3,000 Ohios, 9,000 Western Union, 4,000 Wabash, and 23,200 Union Pacific.

The specie shipments to-day were $190,000, of which $130,000 was gold coin, and the remainder silver bars.

The bank statement is as follows:

Loans, decrease	$ 208,700
Specie, decrease	711,300
Legal tenders, increase	1,870,100
Deposits, increase	2,513,200
Circulation, decrease	174,000
Reserve, increase	730,500

Governments.—U. S. Compos of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s of '62, 118¾; do of '64, 112¾; do of '65, 121⅝; do do new, 121¾; do of '67, 121¾; do of '68, 121¾; do new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 116¼; currency 6s, 129¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 90¾; Tennessees, old, 74; do new, 75; Virginia, new, 33; do old, 33; North Carolina, old, 25½; do new, 10.

Stocks.—Canton, 47; Western Union Telegraph, 77; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 26¾; Adams Express, 101; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 87½; American Merchants' Union Express, 50; United States Express, 62¾; Quicksilver, 20¾; Pacific Mail, 44¾; New York Central, 102; Erie, 31¾; do preferred, 62; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 125½; Michigan Central, 74; Pittsburgh, 92; Northwestern, common, 44¾; do preferred, 56¾; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 112¾; St. Paul, 38¾; do preferred, 58¾; Toledo & Wabash, 35¾; do preferred, 52; Chicago & Alton, 103¾; do preferred, 107½; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 25; Ohio & Mississippi, 27½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 62; Burlington & Quincy, 112¾; Lake Shore, 73½; Panama, 64½; Illinois Central, 103; Union Pacific 72¾; Central Pacific, 109¾; Union, 99½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 94¾.

LONDON, April 17—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000. Consols for money and account, 93⅞@93⅝; 5-20's of '65, 107; do of '67, 108; 10-40's, 103; new 5s, 102¾; New York Central, 91; Erie, 27⅝@27¾; do, preferred, 38½.

PARIS, April 17.—Rentes 64f 80c.

FRANKFORT, April 17.—United States 5-20's of 1862, 98¾.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 17.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1.29. Corn 62c. Rye quiet at 87c. Barley dull; Canada $1.37½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, April 17, 1875. }

The rough weather during the past day or two had an unfavorable influence upon general out-door business, but there is a better feeling prevailing in almost every department of trade, which may be attributed to the starting up of the Iron mills. The general markets, however, are devoid of any new or important features to which reference has not previously been made.

APPLES—In light supply, and the market is better in consequence; quotable at $1.75 rather better in consequence; quotable at $1.75 @2.50 per bbl for common to prime and $2.75@3.00 @2.50 per bbl for common to prime and $2.75@3.00 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₱ gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2¾@3c ₱ ℔.

BEANS—The market continues dull, but prices remain unchanged; quotable to the trade at $1.75@ 1.80 for medium and $1.85@1.90 for navies.

BUTTER—The supply of strictly prime table Butter continues light, compual to the demand, and prices are tending upward in consequence, but old stock is plenty and very dull; prime to choice, 25@ 28; extra, 30.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—There is a fair jobbing trade, but no change to note in prices. We continue to quote Prime Ohio Goshen, in a jobbing way, 16¾@17; New York do, 17@17½, do.

DRIED FRUIT—There is but little inquiry, and the market is dull, unusually so for this season of the year, and prices, notwithstanding stocks are light, are barely maintained.

EGGS—The receipts continue liberal, and with a supply equal to, if not in excess of the demand, prices are weak, as dealers generally are anxious to close out; 15@16c.

FISH—The market continues moderately active and steady, but unchanged. Choice brands of Minnesota and red winters are now generally held at $6, 10@6.25 and these are still supplying their best customers at $5.90@5.90. Rye Flour, $5.75@5.85

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is moderately active, with indications of a perceptible improvement within the next week or two, as city retailers generally have very light stocks, and now that the work-yet has been ended, they will soon commence to stock up again. Coffee, Sugars, Molasses and Syrups continue very firm, with indications favorable for an advance, although no very decided rise in prices is expected just at present.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¾
Granulated	11¾
Powdered	11¾
Standard A	10¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼

SPICES.

Grain Pepper	28
Alspice	20
Cloves	40
Cassia, Batk	40
Nutmegs	@1 40
Ground Pepper	30
Ochcanic	35
Ground Cinnamon, 10 lb c	50

COFFEES.

Rio Good	20 @21
Rio Prime	22 @23
Rio Fancy	24 @25
Roasted Rio, in lb packages	27
Roasted Java	25@28
Roasted Java, in lb packages	40
Roasted Java loose	39¾

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb	7@7¾
Carolina ₱ lb	8¾@8¾

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55
Demarara	50@55

GRAIN—There was a firmer feeling in the grain market to-day under the influence of yesterday's advices from Chicago, and with continued light receipts and a very limited supply, the recent sharp advance is fully maintained, and as noted in our last report, there is an increasing demand for Wheat, mostly from country millers, and prices are higher; we now quote at $1.18@1.20 for red and $1.25@1.25 for amber and white. The Oat market is firm but unchanged; 44@49 for mixed and 70@71 for white. Corn stronger with a meager supply; shelled quotable at 75@80c for mixed and 82 for prime yellow, free in store. Ear Corn, in the shuck, according to quality. Rye unchanged at $1.15@1.20. with nosale inquiry, and but little offering or arriving

HAY—The market for baled is firmer in consequence of diminished receipts, but prices, as yet, have not improved much; prairie, $17@18; timothy, $18@22, according to quality and condition.

HOMINY—4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE SYRUP—$1.15@1.25 ₱ gallon jugs.

ONIONS—$1.50@1.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality and condition. Onion Sets, $7@7.50 ₱ bu.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, by the coop, 65@75c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—The market continues overstocked and prices are no better; Burbanks, $1 were offered to-day at 90c, on track, by the carload.

PROVISIONS—There is a very buoyant feeling in the market for the Northwest, and with a continued steady demand, prices are strong but unchanged. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Extra S. C.	₱ lb	Lard in tierces, ₱ lb	16½
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11	Do., half barrels	18¾
Bacon Hams, S. C.	14	Lard—Refiner's Leaf	
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	mer use in tierces	16½
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz	$7.00	Do., in ¼ bbls	17½
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do., ₱ lb	17½
Short Rib Sides	13¾	Do., ₱ lb cuddies	18¾
Clear Sides	14	Do., ₱ lb do	18½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$24.00	Do., 6 ₱ lb do	18½
Mixed Pork, ₱ bbl	23.00	Manufacturer's Leaf	15½

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2¼ @3c for good mixed, wool-y.

SEEDS—Timothy is still quoted at $7.75@8 for medium and $8.50@8.75 for mammoth. Timothy Seed, $2.40 to the trade and $2.75@2.85 in a jobbing way.

SWEET CORN—5@6c ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Easy at 6½ to 7¾ for country, and 8¼ for prime city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, April 17, 1875. }
PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at these yards for the week, and, to afford a comparison we append those of last week also:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	31 cars	51 cars	18 cars.
Monday	55 "	7 "	7 "
Tuesday	36 "	17 "	24 "
Wednesday	42 "	19 "	16 "
Thursday	56 "	44 "	13 "
Friday	100 "	97 "	5 "
Wednesday	10 "	10 "	1 "
Total	338 "	216 "	99 "
Total last week	114 "	75 "	24 "

FREIGHTS.

There is no change to note in the rates of freight on live stock from this point eastward, and, so far as we know, none is contemplated for the present; the rates per car to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 30 cents to New York, via the Penna. R. R. The rate for cattle to Baltimore via the Connellsville route, as controlled by the B. & O. remains unchanged at $35 per car. It is still alleged that regular large shippers receive drawbacks from the former Company, and it is complained that others have been forced to operate at a disadvantage in consequence. If such a thing were possible it would be better to have a uniform rate and no drawbacks from it, so that every shipper, large or small, would have an equal chance, in other words, every man would have to stand upon his own merits.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle during the week was somewhat less than that of last week, and as there was an increased proportion of through stock, the actual supply was small, and with an average demand, the market was active and steady, and 10@20 to 25 cents per cwt on prime heavy weights, and about 35 to 40 cents on light cattle. From Thursday noon up until noon to-day the receipts footed up 129 cars, all of these with the exception of a single carload were through cattle, and when we left the yards there was not a single head in the yards unsold. The purchases for shipment to Philadelphia were light, 45 cars; to New York, 8 cars; to Baltimore none; the sales for the week were about 2,000 head, less than one-half what they have been until within the past few weeks. There was more inquiry for light than heavy cattle, as there was a large proportion of country buyers, and this accounts for the fact that the appreciation in prices was greater in the former than in the latter.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400@1,500 steers	7.25@7.35
Prime 1,200@1,300 steers	6.75@7.00
Good 1,050@1,150 steers	6.00@6.25
Fat Cows and Bulls	4.50@5.50
Stockers, as to quality	4.00@5.00

SHEEP.

The course of the market this week has been checkered, in consequence, to a very large degree, of the very decided change in the weather. There was a large number of sheep and lambs clipped last week, and the receipts and offerings were large this week in consequence, and with a limited demand, the buyers being thuild about taking hold with the thermometer part of the time below freezing and frequently near equals, the market was dull, prices were fully 25c ₱ cwt lower. On the other hand, there was, and for the very same reason, an increased demand for wooled sheep, and with a limited supply, holders had no difficulty in putting upprices from a ¼ to ½ of a cent ₱ ℔. In a word, there was an increased supply and a limited demand for the former, and a decreased supply and increased demand for the latter, and, as already stated, it was owing altogether to the weather. The indications are that the run next week will be light, as the weather during the early part of the week closed too cold for shearing, and farmers generally will not sell until they have secured the wool.

QUOTATIONS

Clipped—Prime 100 ₱	5.75@5.85	
Good 85@95 ₱	5.25@5.50	
" Fair 70@75 ₱	4.25@4.75	
Wooled—Extra 100 ₱	6.00@6.25	
" Prime 90@95 ₱	5.00@7.25	
" Good 75@85 ₱	6.25@6.75	

HOGS.

The receipts for the week have been large, unusually so, and with an increased supply and diminished demand, the market has been draggy, especially during the last couple of days, and prices, as compared with the early part of the week, have declined from ¼ to ¾ a cent ₱ ℔, according to grade. The New York advices have been unfavorable for several days past, causing New York buyers to curtail their purchases, which, in connection with the more liberal receipts, the supply accumulating and holders more anxious to realize, caused a decline of almost, if not altogether, half a cent. The supply of prime heavy hogs was light all week but so was the demand; Philadelphia buyers are not taking, since do they require much over one-half the number of hogs they usually do at this particular time, and these depreciated in value from 25 to 30c ₱ cwt. The demand for shipment to Baltimore was also light; the advices from that point being unfavorable, and this grade also, which in point of quality is between Philadelphia and Yorkers, suffered a decline.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	9.00@9.50
Baltimore Hogs	8.25@8.40
New York Hogs	7.75@8.00

TEXAS AND CHEROKEE STOCK.

Speaking of the trade in Texas and Cherokee cattle, the Chicago, and in fact the prospect for the near future, the *Live Stock Reporter* of Tuesday remarks: "For the first time in several years the supply of Texas and Cherokee cattle in this market has been quite of a nominal character. What, over the future may have in store for us in this direction, the present is so bare and barren as were the pastures or Kansas after the great grasshopper invasion of last year. We are receiving an occasional drove of the long horns, but nothing more. Some change in this direction in the shape of an increased supply would be desirable, for do we think many days will have elapsed before Cherokee cattle will again be here in fair and respectable numbers." The supply of long horns from that State will be sadly as large this year as it was in 1874, and enumerates a list which gives a total of 92,000 head to be offered in that market alone.

Stock of Provisions in Chicago—An Interesting Exhibit.

The following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Chicago on the dates named as reported by the packers and warehousemen to the Secretary of the Pork Packers Association:

	April 15, 1875.	March 15, 1875.	April 15, 1874.
Clear pork, brls	90	415	40
Mess pork, new, brls	113,089	129,364	73,677
Mess pork, old, brls			1,881
M. O. pork, brls	165	575	76
Extra prime pork, brls	3,951	4,839	2
Family mess pork, brls	250	2,500	150
Lard, kettled, tcs	220		
Lard, steamed, tcs	53 604	68,110	77,883
S. P. hams, tcs	35,449	44,456	23,109
S. P. hams, brls	2,047	1,810	
Bacon hams, pcs	137,000	55,000	124,900
Long cut hams, lb	200,000	1,728,000	379,717
Shoulderbire hams lb	90,000	25,079	
S. P. shoulders, tcs	700	400	815
D. S. shoulders, lbs	4,466,615	11,306,867	10,456,469
Rough sides, lbs		1,785	44,452
Cumberland sides lb	462,631	1,346,276	868,874
Long clear sides, lbs	2,130,218	5,071,009	3,305,724
Short clear sides, lbs	4,676,142	7,961,879	3,852,234
Short rib sides, lbs	9,268,385	9,315,989	10,386,379
Long rib sides, lbs	40,000	170,000	84,729
Staffordshire sides, lbs	50,661	1,159,300	160,446
Stretford sides, lbs	40,000	904,296	104,214
Yorkshire sides, lbs	20,000		39,000
Irish cut sides, lbs			39,200
Wiltshire bacon, lbs		259,560	2,870
Singed bacon, lbs		50,000	
Bellies, lbs	481,600	261,161	258,500
Grease, pkgs	1,650	718	3,849

The stock of meats in jobbers' hands are included. Lard in manufacturers' hands not included,

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, April 17, 1875. }

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

There has been a fair degree of activity during the past week, and the outlook appears to be regarded as favorable for a good healthy spring and summer trade. Our refiners generally continue to buy the raw article, and some of them are now pretty well supplied; the receipts by river since the opening of navigation have been from 125,000 to 150,000 barrels, of which close on to 100,000 barrels were owned by Pittsburgh manufacturers; and, in addition to this, there is more or less coming every day by rail. The trade very generally are disposed to patronize river transportation, because of its being so much cheaper than by rail; we understand that there is a difference in favor of the former of from 15 to 20c ₱ barrel, which is a very important consideration in these days of close margins. This being the case, it is not strange that our refiners should be anxious to stock up with the raw article while navigation lasts, as there is a great difference between paying 125@15c ₱ bbl for river and 35 cents by rail. Trade in the product has been very quiet all week, not for want of buyers but because refiners generally were unwilling to accept current rates; as noted in a recent report, they appear to be acting on the principle that this is a good time to buy the raw article but a bad time to sell the product, and it is evident, therefore, that an improvement in prices for the latter is expected. The general position of the foreign markets continue favorable for an active export trade, as stocks are small, unusually so, and the consumption is steadily increasing.

CRUDE.

The market continues weak, and prices have declined about 10c ₱ barrel within the past two or three days; quoted to day at $1.70@1.72½ ₱ bbl at Parker, equal to $1.85@1.87½ delivered here in barges. It appears strange that prices should continue to decline, in view of the very light production, as compared with the last few years, and the consumption increasing, but such is the case; it was not generally expected.

REFINED.

The market for refined is also weaker, in sympathy with the raw article, and prices, as compared with the early part of the week, are lower; quotable at 11¾ c for cars here to go to Baltimore. There was a sale on Thursday at 11¾c on cars at works to Philadelphia, but it is doubtful whether the price named could have been realized to-day.

OIL BARRELS.

There has been a fair degree of activity during the past week, but no improvement in prices; countries, $1.15@1.20; city make, $1.20.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts Crude since Jan. 1, 1875		121,496 bbls.
Receipts Crude same time, 1874		407,046 "
Shipments Refined per Penna. railroad since Jan. 1, 1875		29,602 "
Shipments same time, 1874		112,151 "

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lancaster	Petroline O W	308
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	308
Total		1,019

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 17, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined; No 1 spring $1.06@1.07; No 2 $1.01¾@1.02¼ seller May; $1.05¾ seller June; rejected 91c. Corn dull and declined; No 2 mixed 71¾c spot; 70¾c bid seller May; 75¾c bid seller June; rejected 71c. Oats dull and nominal; No 2 59¾c spot; 60¾c bid seller May; rejected 57¾@57¾c. Rye: demand active and prices advanced; 87½@88c. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2, $1.20 seller April; $1.10 seller May.

SEEDS—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled at $21.95 spot or seller May; $22.20 seller June. Lard: Corn stronger with a meager supply; shelled quotable at 75@80c for mixed and 82 for prime yellow, free in store. Ear Corn, in the shuck, according to quality. Rye unchanged at $1.15@1.20. with nosale inquiry, and but little offering or arriving

HAY—The market for baled is firmer in consequence of diminished receipts, but prices, as yet, have not improved much; prairie, $17@18; timothy, $18@22, according to quality and condition.

HOMINY—4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE SYRUP—$1.15@1.25 ₱ gallon jugs.

ONIONS—$1.50@1.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality and condition. Onion Sets, $7@7.50 ₱ bu.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, by the coop, 65@75c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—The market continues overstocked and prices are no better; Burbanks, $1 were offered to-day at 90c, on track, by the carload.

PROVISIONS—There is a very buoyant feeling in the market for the Northwest, and with a continued steady demand, prices are strong but unchanged. Following are the current rates:

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SEEDS—Timothy is still quoted at $7.75@8 for medium and $8.50@8.75 for mammoth. Timothy Seed, $2.40 to the trade and $2.75@2.85 in a jobbing way.

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QUOTATIONS

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" Fair 70@75 ₱	4.25@4.75	
Wooled—Extra 100 ₱	6.00@6.25	
" Prime 90@95 ₱	5.00@7.25	
" Good 75@85 ₱	6.25@6.75	

HOGS.

The receipts for the week have been large, unusually so, and with an increased supply and diminished demand, the market has been draggy, especially during the last couple of days, and prices, as compared with the early part of the week, have declined from ¾ to ¾ a cent ₱ ℔, according to grade. The New York advices have been unfavorable for several days past, causing New York buyers to curtail their purchases, which, in connection with the more liberal receipts, the supply accumulating and holders more anxious to realize, caused a decline of almost, if not altogether, half a cent. The supply of prime heavy hogs was light all week but so was the demand; Philadelphia buyers are not taking, since do they require much over one-half the number of hogs they usually do at this particular time, and these depreciated in value from 25 to 30c ₱ cwt. The demand for shipment to Baltimore was also light; the advices from that point being unfavorable, and this grade also, which in point of quality is between Philadelphia and Yorkers, suffered a decline.

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New York Hogs	7.75@8.00

TEXAS AND CHEROKEE STOCK.

Speaking of the trade in Texas and Cherokee cattle, the Chicago, and in fact the prospect for the near future, the *Live Stock Reporter* of Tuesday remarks: "For the first time in several years the supply of Texas and Cherokee cattle in this market has been quite of a nominal character. What, over the future may have in store for us in this direction, the present is so bare and barren as were the pastures or Kansas after the great grasshopper invasion of last year. We are receiving an occasional drove of the long horns, but nothing more. Some change in this direction in the shape of an increased supply would be desirable, for do we think many days will have elapsed before Cherokee cattle will again be here in fair and respectable numbers." The supply of long horns from that State will be sadly as large this year as it was in 1874, and enumerates a list which gives a total of 92,000 head to be offered in that market alone.

Stock of Provisions in Chicago—An Interesting Exhibit.

The following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Chicago on the dates named as reported by the packers and warehousemen to the Secretary of the Pork Packers Association:

	April 15, 1875.	March 15, 1875.	April 15, 1874.
Clear pork, brls	90	415	40
Mess pork, new, brls	113,089	129,364	73,677
Mess pork, old, brls			1,881
M. O. pork, brls	165	575	76
Extra prime pork, brls	3,951	4,839	2
Family mess pork, brls	250	2,500	150
Lard, kettled, tcs	220		
Lard, steamed, tcs	53 604	68,110	77,883
S. P. hams, tcs	35,449	44,456	23,109
S. P. hams, brls	2,047	1,810	
Bacon hams, pcs	137,000	55,000	124,900
Long cut hams, lb	200,000	1,728,000	379,717
Shoulderbire hams lb	90,000	25,079	
S. P. shoulders, tcs	700	400	815
D. S. shoulders, lbs	4,466,615	11,306,867	10,456,469
Rough sides, lbs		1,785	44,452
Cumberland sides lb	462,631	1,346,276	868,874
Long clear sides, lbs	2,130,218	5,071,009	3,305,724
Short clear sides, lbs	4,676,142	7,961,879	3,852,234
Short rib sides, lbs	9,268,385	9,315,989	10,386,379
Long rib sides, lbs	40,000	170,000	84,729
Staffordshire sides, lbs	50,661	1,159,300	160,446
Stretford sides, lbs	40,000	904,296	104,214
Yorkshire sides, lbs	20,000		39,000
Irish cut sides, lbs			39,200
Wiltshire bacon, lbs		259,560	2,870
Singed bacon, lbs		50,000	
Bellies, lbs	481,600	261,161	258,500
Grease, pkgs	1,650	718	3,849

The stock of meats in jobbers' hands are included. Lard in manufacturers' hands not included,

LATEST NEWS.

THE BORDER WAR.

Mexican Raids Into Texas.

Report of a Special Committee

Some of the Statements of the Mexican Minister Refuted.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—The Galveston *News'* Brownsville (Texas) special says: Judge Dougherty had arranged to have witnesses come from Nueces to Matamoras to identify the property in possession of the arrested raiders, and proposed to test whether the Mexican authorities would deliver up the raiders under any circumstances. He received a note from Consul Wilson, dated April 14, informing him that he had noticed the Federal Government had ordered the prisoners to Monterey to be placed in charge of General Escobeda, the military commander of the State of Nueva Leon. This virtually amounts to a refusal to let the Americans testify against the raiders, as they will not go to Monterey, nearly three hundred miles in the interior of Mexico. The public meeting last night was well attended. Colonel Haynes was elected chairman and Captain Kelley, secretary. The committee on resolutions were Hon. E. Donner, R. D. Kingsbury, Esq., Colonel G. G. Davis, Hon. J. Golvan, J. W. Broadford, Colonel John L. Haynes, Don Mariano Trevano Garda and Don Francisco Yteonia.

Report of a Special Committee.

BROWNSVILLE, April 18.—The following is the report of a committee appointed by a special mass meeting of citizens of Brownsville. The members of the committee were all Union men, and three of them are general officers, Colonel Haynes, Collector of the Port, Colonel G. G. Davis, Deputy Collector, and Edward Downey, Postmaster. The report was unanimously adopted.

Your committee, to whom was referred the subject of alleged statements of Senor Marascal, Mexican Minister at Washington, in regard to the border trouble on the Rio Grand, that they are as much the work of Americans as of Mexicans, that American citizens, disguised as Indians and Mexicans, frequently raid upon settlers, and that the more daring of the parties engaged in these frequent raids are ex-Confederate soldiers, who, ruined by war and deprived of support of slave labor, prefer the life they are leading to earning an honest livelihood.

The committee say they are satisfied Senor Marascal has been misinformed, and grossly deceived as to the true condition of affairs on the frontier, and that he has thus unintentionally probably done the American citizens of this frontier a great wrong and injustice, as can be easily proved by most undoubted testimony. The time given your committee is too short to prepare a full refutation of the unjust aspersions contained in the correspondence of Marascal, and your committee would recommend the appointment of a committee to collect facts and submit them to the consideration of the Honorable Secretary of State, to refute the charges of the Mexican Minister.

A Resume of the Outrages.

In the meantime your committee submit the following brief resume of facts, which are susceptible to the clearest proof:

First. That for at least ten years, since the close of our civil war, there has not been a single act of hostility, incursion or plundering or fillibustering against the republic of Mexico from the republic of Texas, nor an act of a single person even passing from this to the other side of the Rio Grande with, and in fact we challenge any scintilla of proof to the contrary.

Second. That for at least ten years, since the close of our civil war, raids of volunteer parties from Mexico to this side of the Rio Grande have been continuous and persistent, and these plundering parties have drawn from our stock ranches hundreds of thousands of stock. They have committed murder, robbery and arson, and against all such complaints made to the Mexican authorities for their rendition to the hands of justice a deaf ear has been turned. We cite the following recent and notorious cases. The robbery of the store at Penescal, in November last of the Morton brothers; R. E. Arbury, of the store at Los Alemos; the murder of Mr. Fulton, Postmaster at El Sause, and his clerk in Hidalgo county; the murder of Vedal La Hille by Richards and Ygnacio Pastillo, and attempted assassination of Capt. King and a party of friends, near San Fernando, and the murder of one of his friends; the murder of Alex. Morrell in Stapel county, and many others which we will be detailed hereafter, and, lastly, the recent raid of forty or fifty men in a body near Corpus Christi, which band captured and held as prisoners many persons, including three ladies, and which finally surrounded the town of Roma on their return to Mexico for the purpose of robbery, from which they were only deterred by the presence of the extent of the robberies committed by the plundering raids, except in the report of the frontier commission, to which additional evidence can be added.

Third. That the charge that these crimes have been committed by ex-Confederate soldiers disguised as Mexicans and Indians, and rendered desperate by the loss of their slaves and slave property, is a false one, and is one, into which the Mexican Minister could only have been led by ignorance of this part of Texas. In the first place, there were never any slaves west of Neuces worth mentioning. The census of 1860 shows the total number in this vast region, equal to the State of Pennsylvania in extent, to have only numbered 259, while west of San Antonio river the number did not exceed 3,000. There are only eight Americans who are ex-Confederate soldiers in the county of Cameron, and west of Neuces there are probably not fifty ex-Confederate soldiers, and these would hardly disguise themselves to prey on their own people. This is absolutely false, for no American has ever been caught among the many captured, nor is there known to be a single one in all the frontier States of Mexico, and we challenge any production of a single individual subject to the charges.

(Signed.) EDWARD DOWNEY,
Chairman of Committee.

To Col. J. H. Haynes, Chairman Mass Meeting of Citizens of Brownsville, Texas.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1875.

The Expense of Redeeming and Assorting National Bank Notes.

In view of the retirement of General Spinner from the office of Treasurer on the 1st of July, it has been determined to assess upon the several National banks the expense of redeeming and assorting their notes at the National Bank Redemption Agency on the 1st of May, instead of the 1st of July, as originally intended. It will probably be some weeks after the 1st proximo before the apportionment of the expenses are completed. The average charge will not exceed a quarter of one per cent. upon the amount redeemed and assorted, but the amount upon each bank will vary from the average according to the denominations of its notes. If the average denominations are greater than the general average, the expenses will be less than the average, and vice versa.

Conspiracy Case Reopened.

In the year 1872 General James G. Blunt was arrested on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government, and at the trial which took place last fall, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, an adverse verdict was rendered. Motions were then made by the defendant, first, for a new trial, on the ground of error in admitting and excluding testimony, and also misdirection to the jury in the charge of the District Judge; and, secondly, in the arrest of judgment, for the reason that the indictment did not in fact or in law set forth any criminal offense. These motions were argued before Judges Bond and Dick at Greensboro last Thursday, when the Court sustained the motions and ordered the discharge of the defendant, who is now in Washington. Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, Hon. Jas. Leach, Hon. J. H. Gelpatrick and John N. Staples appeared for Blunt, and United States District Attorney Lusk, United States Assistant Attorney Erwin, Woodin, Ball Hogh, and McCorkle for the Government.

Recovering.

Col.—Sutton, who was so seriously assaulted by General Ross, is rapidly recovering, and his assailant, having been pronounced insane, has been sent to the insane asylum.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The First Criminal Prosecution of a Newspaper for Libel Ever Known in the State.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 18.—The first criminal prosecution of a newspaper for libel ever known in South Carolina begins to-morrow at the instance of ex-Congressman Bowen, now Sheriff of Charleston. Messrs. Riardon and Dawson, of the *News and Courier*, are to be tried upon eight indictments for publications extending through several years, and covering charges against Bowen of bribery, forgery and instigating murder. The indictments based upon publications implicating Bowen in murder will be tried first. Great public interest is felt in the case.

A Tragedy in Illinois.

MOLINE, ILL., April 18.—About one o'clock on Saturday morning as A. W. Hastie, a young law student of this city, was escorting Miss Ellen Davis home from a party, Charles E. Wood approached from behind, and without warning fired at Miss Davis, the shot taking effect in the back part of her head. He then fled, after exchanging shots with Hastie. Fifteen minutes later Wood was found in an alley in the act of shooting himself in the head. He died in half an hour. Wood was only twenty-three years old. He had been a suitor for the hand of Miss Davis for some time, and had threatened to take her life on several occasions in case she refused his suit. The lady, it is believed, will recover.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Tremendous Flood in the Mill River.

A Dam Gives Way and Causes Great Destruction.

Mills and Bridges Carried Away.

BOSTON, April 18.—A tremendous flood, with disastrous result, occurred last evening in the towns of Wrentham and Norfolk, about twenty-five miles distant, by the breaking away of a dam which restrains the water of Whiton's pond, the source of the Mill river. This is a small river, not over twenty-five feet broad at low water, but running with a strong current, mostly through meadow land, and emptying into the Charles river at Medway. At this time an immense body of water was confined in the pond by the dam, about one hundred feet in length, on the Wentham and Franklin county road. The sudden bursting of the pond through this dam hurled

A Tremendous Flood;

upon the lands below, sweeping away mills, bridges, county roads and dams in its course, and causing damage to the extent of between $100,000 and $200,000. Half a mile below this mill was the saw and grist mill of the Eliot Felting Co., known as Fisher's mill. Such was the force of the water on reaching here that it burst the thirty foot dam, and carried along the saw mill, a portion of the establishment, as though it was a toy ship. On rushed the waters, three-fourths of a mile, through the lowlands, to where there were located woolen and shoddy mills belonging to the felting company. Both ends of the dam were washed away, and below the mills a large heap of coal deposited for use at the mills. Seventy rods further on the great dam of the Eliot Mills was met. This, with the road from the mills to Franklin Centre, beneath which the river runs, offered a substantial resistance to

The Rushing Current.

The road, however, soon yielded, allowing the full force of the water to strike against the long dam. Meanwhile the inhabitants of Franklin and Wrentham rendered valuable assistance to the watchman at the mills in opening a place in the dam, hoping to save a portion of the same. Their labors were successful, and although fifty feet of the dam were carried away, the mills were saved.

Down the stream, a half a mile farther, was the track of the New England & New York Railroad, some forty or fifty feet above the river bed. Beneath this the water usually passed by an arched culvert about ten or fifteen feet in width. Here the waters, with seemingly increased force,

Forced Out the Stone Culvert

as if it were constructed of pebbles. So firm was the embankment of sand above the culvert that it stood apparently intact for the space of an hour, and then, undermined, it caved in for a distance of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet, forming an impassable barrier to the waters above. When the road bed sank a freight train was within one hundred feet from the place, though not in motion. But the great volume of water had already passed the railroad, and hurried on to

The Achievement of Its Greatest Feat

forty rods below, at the City Cotton Mills. The mill was originally a three story wooden building, but latterly was enlarged by the addition of a wing on each end. The bridge over the county road succumbed, and then the water, obtaining a firm hold of the main building, lifted it and sent it crashing to the meadows below. So thorough was the work of demolition that the cupola alone remained standing upon the plain. The machinery and water wheel formed the fate of the structure. The wings were left standing, but so badly wrenched and undermined that they are probably ruined and have to come down.

Down the stream again, about a half mile, was another county road bridge, near Kingsbury Pond. This was

Snapped From the Foundations

almost at the approach of the waters, and carried away. On the level space between the road and river the waters spread out, and greatly eased their work of destruction. The last bridge was swept away about seven o'clock this evening. One body was swept down on the flood, but it was supposed to be that of a man for some months missing. As far as known no lives were lost, but the damage to property is very large. No houses were swept away, as their location on the banks was such that the water did not reach them.

The Losses.

The following are the losses as far as ascertained: Whitney's dam, $2,000; Eliot Mills, $10,000; town of Norfolk, $5,000; New York and New England Railroad, $15,000; City Mills, $50,000 to $75,000.

A large number of persons were thrown out of employment by the fall of the City Mills.

PETROLIA.

A House Destroyed by Fire. Loss $4,000.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PETROLIA, Pa., April 18, 1875.

The residence of Mr. Daniel Smith was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was heated by the natural gas produced in the vicinity, an increased pressure of which caused the accident, the family being absent at the time. The loss is probably from three to four thousand dollars. The insurance is not ascertained. G.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1875.

Proposed College of Music.

The rumors of the proposed College of Music, endowed largely by an unknown gentleman, are verified. A well known merchant of New York, a bachelor upwards of eighty years of age, has given one million dollars, and signed a will bequeathing all the rest of his estate, valued at four millions, except a life interest in about $250,000 of the estate to several relatives. The charter has already passed one branch of the Legislature. The trustees are not yet selected, but the names of Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. B. Astor, D. A. Kingsland, Dr. Elmer, Charles D. Millsay and Mr. Whitehaus are mentioned as probable members of the Board. The college will be dedicated to the daughters of America, but is not to exclude males. The building will occupy a site 300 by 200 feet, said to be the grand now occupied by the Hippodrome. An effort will be made to secure Richard Wagner at the head of the institution, and Theodore Thomas and Doctors Pearce and Damrosch are mentioned as members of the faculty. Work on the permanent building commences next fall, but the school will be started before that time in temporary quarters.

Reduction of Canal Tolls.

The International Grain Elevating Association yesterday decided to appoint a committee to confer with a sub-committee of the Canal Board in charge of the subject of a reduction of canal tolls. If the latter committee will give guarantee that the proposed reduction of 33½ per cent. in tolls, or one cent a bushel on grain, shall take effect, the Elevator men see their way to a reduction in terminal charges.

Held for Examination.

Caroline Pells, arrested on Saturday for attempting to pass a forged check on the Nassau Bank, and for being the party who drawn by Warden, Mitchell & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, was at the Tombs Police Court to-day, and held in $6,000 bail for examination. The prisoner said she was from Vienna, Austria, and stoutly asserted her innocence.

Attempt at Murder.

William Murphy, an Irish laborer, while intoxicated last night, attempted to murder his wife, her sister-in-law, and a fellow laborer. The blows, inflicted with a shovel, are serious, but not necessarily fatal.

Panegyric on John Mitchel.

Thomas Clarke Luby delivered a panegyric on John Mitchel, at the Hippodrome, to-day.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 18, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A.M.	29.93	17	83	W.	Fair.
2 P.M.	29.97	24	74	N.W.	Lt. snow.
9 P.M.	30.08	21	85	N.W.	Cloudy.

Mean Barometer, 30.02.
Mean Thermometer, 21.
Highest Thermometer, 25.
Lowest Thermometer, 13.

J. KABERNAGLE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D.C. M., April 19, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States, generally clear and continued cold weather will prevail, with northwest to southwest winds, and slowly rising barometer.

The Ohio and lower Mississippi rivers will fall slowly.

Books at Weldin's.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a list of the works on agriculture and architecture which are offered for sale by J. K. Weldin & Co., at 101 Wood street. The catalogue includes all the standard works relating to both subjects, and persons who are interested in either can hardly fail to find a book which will answer their purpose. Upon the receipt of the price any book in the list will be sent post-paid to any part of the United States. The firm is one of the most reliable in this city, and all orders given in person or transmitted by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

In addition to works of the character indicated they also keep on hand a superb stock of every class of books, including history, romance, science, poetry, education, &c.

Office Desks.

We make a specialty of Office Desks, and have a fine large stock to select from.

J. L. LYTLE & Co.,
169 Smithfield street.

HOME NEWS.

Amusements To-Night.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Fifth avenue.—"Oliver Twist," with Lucille Western as *Nancy Sykes*.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE.—Penn avenue.—Zaufretta Pantomine Troupe, and other superior attractions.

Death From Heart Disease.

On Saturday morning about ten o'clock Maggie Schwartz, whose parents reside at No. 273 Locock street Allegheny, was found dead in bed under the following circumstances: It appears that the mother had arisen at her usual time early in the morning and had left the little one sleeping as was her custom, and on returning to the room at the time named it was ascertained that the babe had expired. Notice was sent to Coroner McCallin, who responded to the call and a jury was empannelled, and an inquest held which resulted in a verdict of "death from heart disease."

Vote of Thanks.

At the last meeting of the Ladies' Centennial Committee, a vote of thanks was tendered Charles J. Clarke, Esq., President, J. J. Howard, Esq., Treasurer, and to the stockholders of the Library Hall Company, for the use of their hall for the tea parties. Also, to the President, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, the directors, and members of the Library Association for the use of their rooms for the same purpose. To S. S. Marvin & Co., the thanks of the committee are also due for their liberal donations of their well and favorably known brands of crackers, bread, etc. Also, to King, Noble & Co., of the Anchor Packing Works, thanks of the ladies are offered for their donations of pickles, etc.

Memoirs of Gen. Sherman.

One of the books which is just now looked for with interest by soldiers and civilians is the long promised autobiography of Gen. Sherman—who has been very aptly styled "the Napier of our civil war." This book grew out of one chapter of the General's life, which was published in the *Army and Navy Journal*, and which received such favor that there was an universal demand for an autobiography. To this solicitation the General at last yielded, and has prepared the book, which will be issued by the Messrs. Appleton, of New York, about the first of May. It is written in that frank, fearless, incisive style which has always been a characteristic of the great warrior, and as it is principally devoted to the late rebellion, it will be of absorbing interest. The people who have had personal knowledge of the brilliant achievements of Gen. Sherman, will read with avidity anything which he may have to say concerning those campaigns which brought such renown to American arms. It promises to be *the* book of the season, and the only question now is whether the Allegheny lock, up, prove property and take the boy away.

Spelling Match in the Fifth U. P. Church.

The Enterprise Literary Society had a spelling match on Friday evening, in the United Presbyterian church, corner of Webster avenue and Washington street. Rev. Mr. Johnston acted as schoolmaster, and gave out the words, which were spelled correctly for several rounds, and until one gentleman tried to "fascinate" without a c, and the schoolmaster spelled it with one.

The next gentleman was evidently no orator, or he would not have spelled it "oriter." He was not allowed to speak again. Another gentleman endeavored to pass the "ordeal" with credit, but did not succeed. A lady then spelled "reccollect." She will recollect hereafter to not put in so many c's. Another lady spelled "subtrihend," and found herself in the subtrahend when taking a look at the remainder she left.

The next asked of a lady was "scrawl," but she preferred to give a "scroll," which was not accepted.

"Claimant" was next given, and was spelled "claymen" by a lady who we presume had not read the Tichborne case.

A gentleman who does not tipple either at a bar or a coal pit, spelled "tiple."

One of the captains spelled "villian." As the match master was satisfied that he was not done villainously he was excused for the evening.

A lady then spelled "disippear," and then disappeared.

"Pilious" was given to a gentleman who is more troubled with bills than with bile, so he spelled it "billions."

A gentleman then spelled "amerse." He was not amersed pecuniarily. A lady then spelled "resiliunce." An examination of the residuum showed too many "i's" and not enough "u's." The next party, by a slight "aberration," left an "r" out. "Antitype" was then given, and was spelled with the Latin prefix *ante*, instead of the Greek *anti*. A lady then spelled "arbitrement" and was ruled out. Had she appealed and left it to the arbitrament of the Umpire, she would have been sustained, as Webster accepts either spelling.

A lady who has not given much attention to the science of antiquities spelled 'archaeology" *archiology*. Three ladies were now left to one of whom was given "archetype," but she did not know the original pattern, and spelled it "archatype." Gallimaceous was then given, and one of the young ladies not having studied ornithology, inform[illegible] for *c* she then retired and Miss Annie Miller was awarded the prize as the best speller.

PRESENTATION.

A Worthy Gentleman Is Pleasantly Surprised—A Gift of Value and Beauty.

A presentation ceremony, which was a genuine surprise to the party receiving the gift, came off on Saturday evening at the hall, corner of Market street and Fifth avenue. The principals in the affair were the employees in the copper works of C. G. Hussey & Co., at Soho, and the popular manager of the establishment, Mr. John Gray. A number of the workmen were attending Lodge, and when the business of the society had been disposed of, the doors were thrown open and the party were admitted. Every body seemed to be in the secret except Mr. Gray, who was making inquiries concerning the unusual movement, when Mr. Thomas W. Davis, U. S. Collector for the Twenty-second District stepped forward, and in a neat speech, presented him with an "Analytical Balance Scale"—one of the finest specimens of workmanship in that line that has ever been seen in the city. The recipient was completely taken by surprise,—and his words of thanks were necessarily brief, but what they lacked in quantity, they made up in the qualities of earnestness and sincere feeling. Speechmaking for the manufacturers and workmen of the men were called upon, and responded in eulogistic terms of their Superintendent,—one and all bearing testimony to the uniform courtesy and impartiality which characterized his management, and the personal kindness which had endeared him to them when the rigid discipline of life in the mill could be laid aside. It was a general interchange of fraternal feeling, which made the evening pass in a manner to leave the brightest memories of home enjoyment.

The gift with which the workmen thus testified their esteem for one who was in every way worthy, is a remarkably appropriate and beautiful testimonial. It stands about two and a half feet high, and is made of brass and silver. It is a chemist's scale, and is so accurately adjusted that it will weigh to the ninety of the two-thousandth part of a grain. It was purchased in a proposed reduction of 33⅓ per cent. in tolls, or one cent a bushel on grain, shall take effect, the Elevator men see their way to a reduction in terminal charges. case, and was purchased in New York, at a cost of over $300. It bears this inscription, "Presented to John Gray, Superintendent of the Soho Copper Works, by the Workmen, April 17, 1875."

The recipient of the gift is a practical chemist, who will find the scale exceedingly "handy to have in the house." He has been a manager of the mills for a quarter of a century, which is the best evidence of his knowledge of the business, his exective ability, and his fair treatment of the employes. The whole presentation ceremony was managed in an admirable spirit, and the gift bestowed upon a gentleman who was in every way eminently deserving of such a valuable token of sincere appreciation.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

The Jury in the White Murder Case Finally Agree.

Saturday afternoon another solemn scene was enacted in the Criminal Court room. It was rendering the verdict in the White murder case. One who has never been present on such an occasion can have an adequate conception of the scene. Every one feels that the life of a human being is at stake, or rather is being voted away by twelve men. They feel deeply the great responsibility resting upon them, and it is with great reluctance that they rise separately in the box and in the presence of the doomed person pronounce their verdict, "guilty of murder in the first degree."

The jury in this case remained out just three days, and it was predicted by many it would remain out three weeks before this verdict would be rendered. When Court adjourned on Saturday afternoon they had not agreed, but suggested that if the Court would meet at two o'clock they might be ready to come in. Accordingly the Court agreed to convene at that time for their accommodation. Promptly at the time Court was formally opened, and five minutes after two the prisoner, Philip Murray, was conducted to the box. He was neatly and tastily dressed; his manner that of an innocent man, or at least of one who was not ashamed of what he had done. The jury was then marched into their seats, each man wearing a solemn expression.

"The prisoner will please stand up," said Judge Ewing.

He rose from his seat, placed his right on his breast, his left thrown gracefully across his back and stood calmly looking upon the jury.

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked the clerk.

"We have," responded all.

Then all was so hushed that a whisper might have been heard throughout the room. This silence was broken by the foreman rising from his seat and in a suppressed voice announcing in measured tone:

"The verdict is Guilty of Murder in the first degree."

This was very unexpected to the waiting audience. After a moments silence Mr. Marshall, one of the prisoner's attorneys, asked to have the jury polled. Only one then rose and repeated the verdict, Murray remaining perfectly calm all the time, no change of color or expression. The Judge then remanded him to jail for sentence, and Mr. Marshall gave notice that he would move for a new trial. Thus ends this exciting case for the present.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....Fayette county has fifty-one candidates for eleven offices, and Bullskin township yet to hear from.

....James Boyle, William McCleary and Thomas Godfrey were committed to jail yesterday to await a hearing on a charge of riot.

....The Twenty-seventh ward is the abiding place of a man who has been partially living on dog meat for two years. His name is not C. Anine.

....An open meeting of the Periclesian Literary Society, of Allegheny, will be held on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., at Crusade Hall, on North avenue.

....The Mayor disposed of fifteen cases at the Police Court yesterday morning. Only one, Joseph Bowman, was sent to the workhouse, and he got thirty days.

....The depot of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., at Massillon, Ohio, was burned down on Friday night. The incendiary was arrested as he was leaving the scene of his operations.

....The High School Committee of the Central Board of Education met again on Saturday and discussed the Industrial school project, but took no action in the matter.

....On Friday last the residence of Mr. A. G. Beeson, at Uniontown, caught fire while the family were at dinner, but with the aid of the citizens it was subdued with but slight loss.

....The Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about to place under contract the roadway through the town of Connellsville. The right of way will cost, it is said, over $50,000.

....Jimmy Campbell who was arrested in this city on Friday by officer Furlong, of Oil city, and taken to Brady's Bend to answer a charge of burglary, had a hearing at that place on Saturday, and proving an *alibi* he was discharged.

....There will be a spelling match held in the lodge room of the Allegheny Lodge No. 34, A. O. U. W., on Friday evening next. It is anticipated that the occasion will be of more than usual interest, and a large attendance is expected.

....Gabriel Thomann, an insane man, was brought from Altoona yesterday and placed in the Central Station house to await transfer to-day to Chicago, where his wife resides at No. 733 Laraby street. She will probably come here for him.

....The Postmaster General has decided to allow sample packages of sugar, done up in boxes, the inner one of tin, and the outer of paper, to be transmitted through the mails as third rate matter, until it can be ascertained whether they injure other mail matter.

....Dr. Andrew Jackson made application in the Quarter Sessions Court on Saturday, for a divorce for a client on the Mayoralty question, setting forth in his petition that he had received four hundred and seventy-five votes, and wanted the vexed question settled.

....J. Davitt, a resident of the East end, will have a hearing before United States Commissioner Gamble to-day, on a charge of raising genuine United States Treasury notes of the denomination of one dollar to five dollars. He was taken into custody on Saturday afternoon by United States Marshall Hall.

....The citizens of the Thirteenth ward held a meeting on Friday evening at the Thirty-third street school house. Committees were appointed to prepare resolutions to be submitted at a subsequent meeting, regarding Thirty-third street and to petition Councils to remove the pest house from the Thirteenth ward.

....The Pittsburgh Teachers Academy met on Saturday afternoon, and Miss Sarah N. Greybeil, of the Lawrence school, and Miss Mary L. Evans, of the Fifth ward school, were admitted to membership. The members elected were Mr. George Smith, of the South Side, and Miss M. Stratton, of the Lincoln schools. At the next meeting, on the 24 of May, Professor Burtt will lecture on "The Academy; its Functions and Uses."

....A very correct old gentlemen predicted to us on Saturday that to-day, the wind will change to the south and be warm. On Wednesday it will be "red hot," if not hotter, and on Friday "Old Boreas" we would experience a thunder and lightning storm that will make our citizens think that the day of reckoning had come, and in proof of this he was on his way to buy a lightning rod.

....The celebrated California trotting horse Occident, the property of Governor Stamford, passed through this city for Philadelphia on Saturday morning in a special palace car built expressly for that purpose. He will be stabled at Point Breeze, and will be put in training by Budd Doble, who expects to match him against some of the most noted Eastern flyers during the coming summer. The trotter, St. James, also passed through on that train, and will stabled at the same "point."

....The murderer of John McCormick,—who was killed in his store at Mount Vernon, Ohio, a few weeks ago,—is still at large, and no trace of his steps has been ascertained. It has been reported that the party wanted has been arrested, but the rumor is without foundation. It is generally believed by the citizens of that place that when the assassin is captured he will prove to be a resident of Mount Vernon, as the perpetrator of the brutal affair seemed to be thoroughly acquainted with all the departments of the store in which the murder was committed.

....A little eight-year old boy, who gave his name as Potter, was picked up in Allegheny, last evening, by an officer, to whom he told a tale of childish grief to the effect that he had become lost. He said he resided in Millvale, and had been on a visit with his mother to some friends in Birmingham, but that he came over to Allegheny with a young companion and got lost. If any Millvale folks find a boy missing when they count family noses this morning, they can come to the Allegheny lock up, prove property and take the boy away.

PERSONAL.

***Messrs. W. Slagle and D. B. Maxwell were admitted to practice in the Common Pleas Courts of this county, on Saturday.

***Mr. N. P. Hunt, general cherub for the Milwaukee Iron Company, has been in the city for the past few days—his special business being the making of contracts for coke to be furnished at the company's furnaces in Milwaukee. He is a pleasant gentleman and a master in his profession.

***Colonel Robert H. K. Whitely, of the Ordnance Department, having served faithfully until he is over sixty-two years of age, has been retired from active service. Col. Whitely has for many years been Commandant of the Allegheny Arsenal, in Lawrenceville, this city. As a soldier and a citizen he is held in the highest esteem wherever he is known.

INTERESTING TO LIQUOR DEALERS.

Decision in Lawrence County on Saturday in an Important Case.

A case in which liquor dealers are largely interested was decided on Saturday in the Lawrence County court. Last June Mr. T. D. Casey, a member of the firm of Casey & Fogarty, liquor dealers, of this city was subpoened to attend the Lawrence County Court of Quarter Sessions, to testify in behalf of David Winternitz, who had been indicted for selling liquor without license. Before the repeal of the local option law Lawrence was one of the counties to which it applied, and Winternitz had been prosecuted for taking orders for liquor and having them filled by the Messrs. Casey & Fogarty, of this city. When the case was tried the fact was developed that the defendant was neither an agent nor employee of Casey & Fogarty, but that he took orders once in a while which they filled at their option, shipped the goods direct to the purchaser and allowed Winternitz a commission. After Mr. Casey had given his evidence, and when he was about to take the train for home he was arrested on a bench warrant of a like nature with the one made against Winternitz. He gave bail for Court and the case came up for trial before Judge McCandless, of Lawrence county, on the 15th of September last. By agreement of counsel on both sides the case was submitted to the jury on facts stated, and a verdict of guilty was rendered under the instruction of the Court, the question of law being reserved. The facts stated were that the defendant, Casey, had never been in Lawrence county previous to his being subpoened as the Winternitz case, and, consequently, had never solicited orders nor sold or delivered goods there; that his firm had received orders by mail and had shipped goods direct to buyers and had collected from them by mail. On Saturday the case was argued before Judge Braden, Judge McCandless having retired at the last election. The decision of the Court was that the law was in favor of the defendant, and Mr. Casey was accordingly discharged, the costs being thrown upon the prosecutor, Mr. White.

Now You Can Afford It.

Many persons desire to become the possessor of a piece of good jewelry, but prefer, on account of the cost of the genuine article, to deny themselves of any and all kinds, but the time has arrived when jewelry of excellence and genuineness can be purchased at very moderate rates. On tomorrow, April 20, George Crawford & Co., of No. 82 Fifth avenue, will commence an auction sale of their entire stock of fine jewelry, diamonds and watches, and we predict a large attendance at these sales, by reason of the super-excellence of the goods to be offered, their artistic and novel designs and their elaborate workmanship, and beauty of finish. Their stock of fine goods is full and complete, embracing Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Sterling and Silver-Plated Wares, Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, Parian Ornaments, and everything in the line of a well conducted jewelry house. The sale will be positive and without reserve, continuing until every article is disposed of. For the accommodation of the ladies a portion of the store will be furnished with seats. This is an opportunity seldom offered to secure jewelry at fair prices and bargains are sure to be had. See card on first page for particulars.

European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Weser, at New York; steamer Australia, at Glasgow; steamer England, at Queenstown; steamer Canada, at London.

Dr. Sadler Oculist and Aurist,
No. 256 Penn Avenue.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

FIRES LAST YEAR.

The Annual Report of the Fire Marshal.

On Saturday afternoon the annual report of the Fire Marshal, for the year ending March 22 1875, was filed, from which we make the following extracts.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Number of fire alarms from cause.....302
Number of false alarms..... 51
Total.....353
Alleged value of property where fires occurred.....$2,555,045 00
Gross loss on same..... 819,384 67
Amount of insurance adjusted on same..... 1,634,454 34
Amount of insurance unadjusted..... 32,366 66
Amount of insurance paid..... 498,828 27
Amount of insurance not paid. 13,500 00

THE CAUSES OF THE FIRES.

The causes of fires are given as follows: From ashes and cinders, 9; carelessness, with lamps and candles, 4; with cigars, 3; with fire, 35; with matches, 8; carelessness of children with lamps and candles, 2; carelessness of children with matches, 4; from defective flues and chimneys, 28; defective pipes and furnace fixtures, 11; defective grates and stoves, 6; defective stove pipes, 6; false alarms, 11; foul chimneys, 40; fire works, 7; friction, 3; gas lights and gas explosions, 14; incendiaries and suspicions, 47; attempts, 5; incendiaries, 7; lightning (oil works), 4; range explosions, (no fire damage), 2; petroleum oil, lamps, candles, etc., 16; sparks from chimneys, 26; smoke stacks, 16; spontaneous combustion, 3; unknown causes, 41; total fires and alarms, 353.

The severity of the past winter had much to do with increasing the number of fires, but carelessness is the prolific source of most of our fires. The wonder is that there are so few fires, considering the carelessness in business houses occupied above and below by such careless tenants. A law should be passed compelling the owners of buildings to make better provisions for the ashes of the up-stair occupants. It is no uncommon thing to find ashes placed in wooden boxes, barrels, and even on the wooden floors of some unoccupied rooms when the first floor of the same building is filled with a valuable stock of merchandise.

Two hundred notices for the abatement of fire dangers were sent out during the year, and still they are to be found in every direction.

THE LOSSES.

Under this head the report gives the alleged gross losses from $50 and less, to $245,000. There were 226 fires; between $50 and $100 there were 126 fires; 32 where the loss was between $100 and $200; 37 between $200 and $500; 16 between $500 and $1,000; 12 between $1,000 and $2,000; 15 between $2,000 and $3,000; 3 between $3,000 and $4,000; 1 between $4,000 and $5,000; 12 between $5,000 and $15,000; 3 between $15,000 and $20,000; 1 between $20,000 and $25,000; 2 between $25,000 and $30,000; 2 between $35,000 and $40,000; 2 between $40,000 and $60,000, and 1 between $60,000 and $245,000.

THE "FOURTH" FIRE.

The great fire of July 4th last, was the most disastrous that ever occurred in Allegheny city, or in the county, except the great fire of 1845. That it was not more disastrous can only be attributed to the energetic efforts of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Fire Departments, seconded by the volunteer aid of the people. The five other fires on the same day, were caused by the careless use of fire crackers. A law should be passed prohibiting the sale of Chinese fire crackers. The number of buildings wholly or partially destroyed by this fire was ninety-eight. The Fire Marshal here recommends that the manufacturers have competent scientists examine and report as to the best method of protecting oil refineries from lightning.

Incendiary fires and attempts on unoccupied buildings.....16
Occupied buildings..... 9
Occupied stores..... 7
Barns and stables..... 6
Saloons and segar stores..... 7
Unoccupied saw mills..... 1
Planing mills..... 3
Cabinet shops..... 1
Miners' houses..... 4
Total..... 54

INCENDIARISM.

Under the head of Exhibit "G," the supposed motives of incendiarism as ascertained by investigation are thus given:

To sell out to Insurance Co's. and "beat" creditors..... 36
To commit murder (Ortwein)..... 1
To get rid of leases..... 3
Malice and robbery..... 9
Revenge..... 3
Mischievious boys..... 2
Total..... 54

The incendiary fires were located as follows: Townships, 7; boroughs and towns, 8; Allegheny, 5; Pittsburgh (old wards), 7; new wards, 13; South Side, 7. Total, 47.

Reference is made to the crime of incendiarism, and a suggestion made that the number of such fires during the past year may be accounted for by the pecuniary embarrassment of the times, and that it was a good time to sell out to the insurance companies.

During the year there were twelve arrests for incendiarism, and one warrant issued without arrest. Three true bills have been found against accused persons. Eight have been discharged after hearing, and one, guilty of murder and arson was hung for murder. The total number of arrests were twelve, and for the five years previous the aggregate was thirteen.

During the year there were eleven deaths from fire, in which the Hammett family are numbered.

CONCLUSION.

There are ninety-six foreign insurance companies doing business in this county, represented by twenty-seven agencies. The local or home companies number twenty-seven.

In concluding, the Marshal states that the Fire Patrol has not yet been organized, and returns thanks to the police and fire departments and underwriters for valuable assistance rendered in the discharge of his duties.

A REMINISCENCE OF PITTSBURGH.

What I Saw from My Window.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* gives this pen picture of what he saw from a window of the Monongahela House:

It is like nothing so much as Dante's "Inferno." The opposite heights of the gloomy, muddy river rise steep and abrupt, crowned by an irregular outline of houses and seanty trees. The atmosphere is so thick that no details are visible, except the puffs of blue smoke that are belched against the "brown air," varying slightly the prevailing murkiness, showing that these steep heights are irregularly seamed with furnaces and other black industries, each one sending its quota of foul and offensiveness to the surroundings. Just to the left a low black bridge runs straight across the river, the other end lost in the murky gloom. It might be that fabled bridge I remember reading of in my youth—I think it was called "Al Sirat"—which stretched over all the course of human life—beginning and ending nowhere, over which the human pilgrims were busily hurrying